Wednesday, August 16, 1961
Sravana 25, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LVI, 1961/1883 (Saka)

[*August 7 to 19, 1961/Sravana 16 to 28, 1883 (Saka)*]

FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1961/1883 (*Saka*)

(*Vol. LVI contains Nos. 1 to 10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

No. 7—*Wednesday, August* 16, 1961/*Sravana* 25, 1883 (*Saka*)—

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 16, 1961/Sravana 25, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fund for Assisting the Unemployed

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*512. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Goray:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1003 on the 21st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to create a fund to assist the avoidance of unemployment and for rehabilitation of those affected by closures of establishments etc., has been finally approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of the Labour Ministers of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has been constituted to draw up details of the proposed scheme. Final decision in the matter will be taken only after the report of that committee is available.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the employers will also be asked to contribute towards this fund?

Shri Abid Ali: That was one of the proposals, but the committee about which I have just mentioned does not seem to be in favour of it.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the fund proposed to be created is for the Centre or is it the idea of the Government to ask the State Governments also to create such funds in the States?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, it is primarily to be administered here from the Centre, but the benefit certainly will accrue to all people, various people employed in the States.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there is any particular reason for selecting the Ministers of those particular States to serve on this Committee? Is it because there is more unemployment in those States or is it for some other reason?

Shri Nanda: No. In the Standing Labour Committee and in the Ministers' Conference, when this question came up for consideration they were just selected for the purpose of preparing a preliminary report.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any definite sums have been allocated in the Third Five Year Plan to solve this problem of unemployment and under-employment?

Shri Nanda: That is a different and a much larger question, and if the hon. Member has received the document he would have found that very specific and definite provisions have been made for this purpose, apart from the fact that the whole of the investment in the Plan will lead to increased employment.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Committee will consider the question of those workers thrown out as a result of closures in the textile industry or whether it will consider the question of other industries also?

Shri Nanda: It is not confined to any particular industry.

Shri Kodiyan: There was a proposal to create another fund for assisting particular persons, especially old people who are unable to work and also women and children. May I know whether this Committee will go into that question also?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of persons who were affected by the closures of these establishments and the estimated amount of fund which is proposed to be created?

Shri Nanda: The fund initially being considered is Rs. 2 crores. But that is not for all the people who are going to be thrown out as a result of closures; there are special cases of hardship which are going to be taken up through this fund.

Public Participation in the Capital of State Industries

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*513. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Kodiyan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 148 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding public participation in the capital of State Industries has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. Government have since decided that the proposal need not be pursued at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What are the main recommendations of the Mazumdar Committee? May I know whether these have been considered by Government?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The main conclusion of that committee was that this could be tried on a limited experimental basis.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know for what reasons the Government has decided to shelve the proposal?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, it has been thought that at this stage of development we would rather like to avoid any complications.

Shri Tangamani: Are we to take it that the Government have finally decided not to accept any of the recommendations of the Mazumdar Committee?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; that does not arise out of this.

Shri Tangamani: The original question was in respect of certain recommendations of Shri Mazumdar where he had stated that in certain public industries invitation may be given to the public for participation. The previous question arose as a result of the report made by Shri Mazumdar.

Mr. Speaker: He has said definitely that at present they are not throwing open the industries for public participation. What is the use of going into other details? Let us go to the next question.

Committee for Sub-Dividing Large Plots in Delhi

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*514. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven member Committee appointed to study a proposal for sub-dividing large plots of land in developed residential areas in Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the important features of the report;

(c) whether the report has been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the terms of reference of this Committee?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This Committee is to make a survey of the existing built-up areas of Delhi and look into the question of the subdivision of those plots not exceeding 1200 square yards.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the standard area that has been fixed for the land that has to be developed now?

Shri Anil K. Cahnda: So far as government lands or lands of any public authority is concerned, it is not to exceed 800 square yards per unit.

Shri C. D. Pande: This question of allotment and refixing the ceiling on land to be allotted for a single house has been hanging fire for years together and the public is getting restive. Will Government consider the suitability of coming to a decision as early as possible?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. I do not think it has been hanging fire for a very long time. It was when the Delhi Rent Control Bill was pilotted that the Home Minister gave an assurance to the House that the question of utilisation of lands in Delhi would be examined. A Committee under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi was appointed and they recommended that there might be more intensive use of the existing lands in Delhi. The Government examined that report and asked our Ministry to set up a committee to make a detailed survey of the existing developed plots.

Shri C. D. Pande: Because of this additional issue before this Committee, the question of the Master Plan itself is being held up. The question of the Master Plan has been held up for four or five years now and, therefore, Delhi is not expanding as it should have done.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No. Sir; this question of sub-division of existing plots does not in any way hinder the progress of the Delhi Master Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the minimum amount of land that will be regarded as a larger plot?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as government lands are concerned, I have said that for a residential unit it should not be above 800 square yards.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Deputy Minister said that this committee is going into the question of only those plots which are built up. May I know whether it is not a fact that there

are a very large number of plots which have not yet been built up; if so, whether anything is being done to sub-divide those plots?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I said the Committee had recommended that no residential unit should be more than 800 square yards—that is with regard to lands which have not yet been built upon. So far as older bungalows are concerned, the idea is that there should be a detailed examination of those areas to see whether they could be sub-divided.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government has in its possession the number of such plots which need to be split up; if so, what is the exact number of such plots?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir; we do not know the exact position—about 34,000 acres have got to be surveyed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for submission of the report of the sub-committee?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. Originally the intention was that the committee should submmit the report by June, 1961. But it has been found that the existing staff is not adequate, and we require some additional engineers for a detailed survey. We have approached the Home Ministry for sanction of these posts.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that with regard to old plots the policy of the Government is yet under consideration. In view of the fact that many of the old plots on which bungalows still exist have two or three acres of land adjoining them, may I know whether anything is intended to be done in the near future about their birfurcation?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is with regard to those existing bungalows that the question of sub-division is to be discussed after a detailed survey has been made by this committee.

Shri Radha Raman: By what time will it be done?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next qusetion.

Houses for Colliery Workers

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*516. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to build one lakh cheap houses for colliery workers as approved by the Tripartite Industrial Committee has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme envisages construction of two-roomed houses at a cost of Rs. 1,300 per house and Rs. 2,600 per barrack. Construction of 25,000 houses and 417 barracks during 1961-62 has been sanctioned on 30-5-1961. These houses and barracks, when constructed, will accommodate 30,000 workers.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the places where these houses will be constructed, especially during 1961-62?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In all the colliery areas of all the States.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the scheme includes or excludes the new housing scheme of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund under

which 30,000 houses were to be built at a cost of Rs. 10 crores?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is beside that target.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there will be construction of houses in Jharia coalfields also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of Course, in Jharia also.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the number of houses to be constructed there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say that now. I want notice.

Newspaper Industry

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*517. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the ninth annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists to constitute a high power commission to go into the structure of the newspaper industry and make suitable recommendations for further action by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether they have also demanded a probe into the monopolistic tendencies in the working of the newspaper industry in India; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). Government have received copy of the resolutions passed by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. Government are carefully looking into the trends regarding concentration of ownership and other monopolistic tendencies in the newspaper industry and are studying the problem. They have not come to any conclusion as to whether the trends are such that an immediate probe is called for.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know which group of newspapers has got the largest chain of newspapers in this country?

Dr. Keskar: I have got the list before me. If it is the question of number of papers, then, according to the Registrar, whose report I am laying on the Table today, the Communist Party of India has got the largest number of papers. But if it is a question of circulation, then the Express group of newspapers is the biggest group.

Hostel for Women Govt. Employees

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518. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have further received the plans and estimates for the proposed hostel for single women Government employees in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for construction of hostel?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A plot of land has been selected for the construction of the proposed hostel and negotiations are in progress for its purchase. The plans and estimate are under preparation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know if there is any possibility of its construction during this year?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are trying to expedite the matter, as far as possible, as it has already been before us for the last several years. I am hoping that we would be able to start construction during the course of the year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this answer has been given to us on more than one occasion, may I know what exactly is holding up the further progress in taking up the construction of this hostel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The estimates and plans had been made but we found that the quantum of rent will be too high. We want to bring down the rent, as far as possible. Therefore, we asked our architects to prepare their plans with modified specifications. So far as land is concerned, we are still negotiating for the purchase of the Sirmur plot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of our experience of the rate of progress of CPWD even in regard to the construction of houses for the Members of Parliament, may I know if there has been any effort to expedite the construction of buildings on plans already sanctioned?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, we are trying our best to expedite it. So far as the men's hostel is concerned, there has been objection raised by the Defence Ministry with regard to construction on that particular plot in the Lodi Estate. So far as the ladies' hostel is concerned, we are negotiating with the State Government for the purchase of the Sirmur plot, which we consider to be most convenient. It is on Curzon Road.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: What will be the number of rooms in that hostel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know the number quite precisely. It will have about 250 to 300 rooms. So far as the ladies' hostel is concerned, we would like about 80 per cent of the rooms to be single and the rest to be two-seaters.

State Trading Corporation

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*519. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** and **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the questions of issuing a resolution outlining the functions to be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation and the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in respect of the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what decision has been taken in regard to the setting up of more Sub-Committees having representatives of trade, together with the names of commodities and present volume of trade in it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). These questions are still under consideration.

(c) No more Sub-committees have been constituted, but for obtaining advice on general trade matters, certain advisory committees e.g. Alkalies

Committee, Committee for Cork Manufactures and export of salt have been set up.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of sub-committees and, if so, the new items for which they will be introduced?

Shri Kanungo: This is about the spilling out of the limitations of the STC. That is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there is any sub-committee dealing with the buying of sugar for export? Is it a fact that the sugar to be exported is sold to the STC by the Sugar Mills' Association, and then sold back by STC to the Association and the loss is borne by the STC?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The details about the sugar transaction have not yet been worked out.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister could give us an idea of the time by which Government would come to a final decision with regard to this subject?

Shri Kanungo: We do not want to come to a decision ourselves. Our present thinking is that we will produce a draft for the approval of the House.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government considering the bringing up of a measure before this House to control the rate of profit earned by the STC, particularly on consumable commodities?

Shri Kanungo: The last discussion on the annual report of the STC, and also the latest report which has been submitted to the House, will show that the profits are very small indeed.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that the entire export of sugar is being done by the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the STC does not come into the picture at all?

Shri Kanungo: As I said earlier, the deal has not been finalised yet. The idea is that this deal should be canalised through the STC; not that the STC will be the direct exporter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has just stated that the export of sugar will be canalised through the STC. May I know whether the loss to be incurred in the export of sugar will be borne by the STC or by the Indian Sugar Mills Association?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, that proposal is under consideration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसमें रेट आफ प्राफिट जो है उसको सरकार तै करती है या उसके वास्ते कोई संस्था है ?

श्री कानूनगो : बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स है ।

China-Pakistan Border Agreement

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*520. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 157 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion to raise in the Security Council the Pakistan move to hold border negotiations with China; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have no present intention of raising this matter in the Security Council.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that we have sought clarification from the Pakistan Government and our High Commissioner has met their officials. May I know whether any clarification has been received from them so far?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, they stated that the policy of the Pakistan Government was well-known to us and, therefore, they regretted that they could not clarify the situation.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चाइना और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जो बातें चल रही हैं वे किस एरिया के सम्बन्ध में चल रही हैं और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का कितना एरिया इनवाल्व्ड है ?

श्री सादत अली खां : उनका जो जम्मू और काश्मीर का इल्लीगली आकुपाइड एरिया है उसी पर वह बातचीत करना चाहते हैं । मगर चाइना और पाकिस्तान का कोई कामन बार्डर तो है नहीं ।

[اُن کا جو جموں اور کشمیر کا الیگلی
اکوپائڈ ایریا ھے اسی پر وہ بات کرنا
چاھتے ھیں - مگر چائنا اور پاکستان
کا کوئی کامن بارڈر تو ھے نہیں -]

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the border under dispute with China has been conclusively established by the official teams in favour of the Indian claim, may I know whether China except advancing the preposterous theory of actuality, has been able to adduce any other argument in favour of her claim? If not, may I know whether we have protested directly to China over this issue?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member puts questions which are not quite easy to grasp.

Shri Hem Barua: May I repeat it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then there is a certain risk of it becoming even more complicated.

Shri Hem Barua: I will simplify it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Things are quite clear. The hon. Member's opinion is not held by the Chinese Government nor by the Pakistan Government. He may be completely justified in his opinion but it is not held by those two Governments. According to us, Pakistan and China have no common border. The only commonness comes in because of certain area of Jammu and Kashmir State which is occupied by the Pakistan authorities. This question, therefore, arises on that thing, namely, the border of that area with China. To the west of the Karakoram Pass there is certain area. On the other side is China, not Tibet. It is not Tibet but the Chinese territory of Sinkiang that comes there. There has been some argument or some difference of opinion between the Chinese Government as shown in its maps and our maps as to where exactly that is. There is some slight difference. When we put this to the Pakistan Government they said that they had no obligation to us to give any clarification. That was their territory, according to them, and therefore they proposed to deal with it, delimit or whatever it is, with the Chinese Government. So far as we know, apart from the statements on the part of the Pakistan Government nothing further has been done in this matter. That is to say—we are not sure and I am saying this subject to confirmation—there has been no great response from the Chinese side in regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua. The hon. Member ought not to lose himself in the flourish of language.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir, I shall be very simple in my language. In view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister said on another occasion that we have clarified our position so far

as the border is concerned when the official teams met and discussed over this matter, may I know whether this clarification of the border embraces this particular portion of territory also which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Inferentially; it does not do so directly. It was not taken up directly so far as I can remember with the Chinese authorities; but if the principle that we laid down is accepted, that would apply there too.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that Pakistan has not given any clarification to our query and also as they say that it is their area, what will be our position in regard to the cease-fire line if Pakistan enters into any agreement in regard to the border demarcation with China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the cease-fire line has anything to do with this matter. It would be improper for Pakistan to enter into any agreement on border demarcation. But this border is very far from the cease-fire line and it has nothing to do with that. But, firstly, Pakistan has not done this and I do not know if they will do it or if both parties will agree; secondly, if they do it on that particular part of the border, it is not quite clear whether, apart from our registering our protest with them and may be in the United Nations, there is much else that we can do about that.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister said on another occasion that we have lodged a protest with Pakistan after the Pakistan President and the Foreign Affairs Minister made a statement to what effect, may I know whether we have lodged a protest with China about this or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; we have.

Foreign Collaboration

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*521. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new directives have been issued for disposal of applications from private companies for securing foreign collaboration;

(b) whether such directives entail departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956; and

(c) if so, in what respects such exceptions or exemptions would be allowed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. No new directives have been issued for disposal of applications for foreign collaboration. Government have, however, recently reviewed the procedures in order to simplify them. A copy of the Press Note dated the 8th May 1961 was issued by the Government in this connection which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From this Press Note it appears that about many of the vital and strategic industries which were included in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and which even had some connection with our Defence industries the possibility of opening them for private capital investment from abroad is envisaged. Also, this Press Note says that the ratio between foreign and Indian capital is not laid down. May I know whether these are not important departures from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assumption of the hon. Member is entirely incorrect. Schedule A remains intact.

These are descriptions of industries covered by category B and C. As far as the majority participation is concerned, it is categorically stated that Indian majority is welcome. As in the old policy it is still continuing. Every case has to be judged on merits and the paragraph lays down very clearly that in exceptional cases majorities are permitted. A few units belonging to Schedule 'A' if allowed to the private sector, are approved by Cabinet from time to time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is not a fact that in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 it was clearly stated that in these specified industries the pre-condition of foreign capital investment would be that majority holdings would be in Indian hands and this is a departure from that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such stipulation is made in the Industrial Policy Resolution if the hon. Member reads it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Das Gupta.

Shri B. Das Gupta: My question has been covered by this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This statement says that while Indian majority holding will be generally welcomed the extent of foreign share holding that would be permitted in any case would have to be judged on merits. May I know in how many cases foreign capital has been permitted to come into India on more than 50 per cent basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such details are not here with me. If the hon. lady Member gives notice of a separate question, the same can be replied to.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is also stated that although accumulated profits and appreciated value of assets are permitted to be repatriated abroad, there has been a pooling back of these in India. What is the amount of remittable profits which have been permitted to be repatriated that have been ploughed back during the Second Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in my speech while intervening in the debate on my Ministry's Grants, on an average Rs. 23 crores to Rs. 24 crores have been the annual remittances on account of interest, dividends and profits of foreign holdings in this country and more than 80 per cent of such earnings or reserves have been ploughed back, either in the form of reserves or in the form of dividends or profits which are accruing to them, in reinvestment in India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Press Note says:

> "In special circumstances, however, exceptions may be made where, after full consideration, this is found to be in the public interest."

May I know whether in any case this exception has been made so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In several cases.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How many cases will there be?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I told the hon. lady Member, if a separate question is asked as to what is the exact number, I can certainly say that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My question is with regard to the industries in Schedule A. This Press Note says that in special circumstances exceptions shall be made in regard to investment of funds in industries which are in Schedule A. May I know if any exception has so far been made in regard to industries in Schedule A?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as I know only some exceptions have been made so far as industries covered in Schedule A are concerned such as the expansion of refinery and perhaps one

of the steel works and manufacture of special steels and non-ferrous metals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been stated that none of the industries in Schedule A have now been put on the list of industries which will now be permitted to bring in foreign private collaboration. But here I find that special steel has been mentioned. Basic and heavy industries and steel were mentioned in Schedule A. So too were machine tools, chemicals and basic intermediaries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: None of them are in Schedule A. Alloy and special steels have been included in Schedule A, but some relaxations have recently been made by Government in the case of pig iron up to 100,000 tons and in the case of special and alloy steels for modest capacities because they are so varied that all are not being reserved for the public sector.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in iron and steel castings and forgings, foreign collaboration is allowed or whether they will be retained in the public sector as before?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are not reserved in Schedule A. There have been hundreds of factories in this country making castings and forgings of steel and other things.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the purpose of this press note which was issued on the 8th of May last was to create some favourable impression on the Aid India club nations and if so, how far fresh foreign investment has been encouraged to come as a result of this press note?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This press note is an usual review of the different procedures that gathered momentum during the preceding years. This is not the first time that we have issued it. Every two or three years, we take such a review. It has definitely helped in clarifying foreign capital investors' minds. Much better flow is coming up now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much has come since the 8th of May?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One is not the effect of the cause or the cause of the effect. As a result of the proper policy of the Government which has been appreciated throughout the world, we are attracting more and more foreign investment and foreign collaboration.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the hon. Minister can give us figures about foreign capital coming from institutions like the World Bank to the private sector here and the foreign collaboration found by private industrial enterprises or businessmen?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these questions have been answered by me and the Finance Minister several times on the floor of the House. Also the Reserve Bank publishes every year a comprehensive bulletin of foreign investment in the several sectors of industry. I would therefore request hon. Members to perhaps look into those publications.

Construction of Hospitals under Employees' State Insurance Corporation

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*522. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of Sri A. L. Mudaliar on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation with special reference to the construction of hospitals has been completed;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) when the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Bombay is likely to be opened for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Corporation

has agreed generally with Dr. Mudaliar's recommendations regarding hospital construction except in regard to a Joint Agency for construction of hospitals and construction of T.B. Blocks attached to large T.B. hospitals instead of T.B. Block attached to general hospitals.

(c) By the end of January, 1962.

Shri Kunhan: The construction of the Bombay hospital has been started, I think, four years back. May I know what is the reason for the delay?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hospital is coming up and it will be ready for use, I think, by January 1962, that is, within three or four months time.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस हास्पिटल के लिये सरकार ने कितने रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : एम्पलाईज स्टेट इश्योरेंस कार्पोरेशन का बजट हर साल संसद के समक्ष रखा जाता है । इस का खर्चा मैं इस समय नहीं बता सकता हूं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बम्बई में जो गांधी हास्पिटल बन रहा है, उस पर कितना रुपया लगेगा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: वे आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri Tangamani: In reply to starred question No. 925 on 16th March 1961, it was stated that for three hospitals, Bangalore hospital with 172 beds, Kanpur hospital with 112 beds and Madras hospital with 175 beds and two hospitals in Bombay with 300 and 500 beds, construction has started and work was in progress. I would like to know whether in any of these four centres, any of these hospitals have been completed and if they have not been completed, by what time they will be completed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I might say that the Kanpur hospital will be ready by December this year, the Bangalore hospital by December this year, the Madras hospital by December this year and in Bombay, by January 1962.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन राज्यों में इस प्रकार के हास्पिटल बनाने की योजना है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: करीब करीब सभी राज्यों में एम्पलाईज स्टेट इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम जहां जहां है, वहां हास्पिटल हैं भी और नये भी बनाये जा रहे हैं । मैंने बड़े बड़े हास्पिटलज की चर्चा की है ?

Shri Kunhan: May I know what amount has been so far set apart under these schemes and how much has been spent so far?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Firm figures I cannot give. A few months ago, we laid a financial statement of the Employees State Insurance Corporation on the Table of the House. The hon. Member may find out.

Damua Colliery Enquiry

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*523. { **Shri Kunhan:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 to go into the conduct of the Manager, Damua Colliery who was held responsible for the accident in January, 1960, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the nature of action proposed to be taken by Government on the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Planning, and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Court held the Manager responsible for the accident and recommended suspension of his First Class Manager's Certificate of Competency for a period of three years. The certificate has been suspended accordingly.

Trial of Col. Bhattacharjee in Pakistan

*526. + **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Assar:** **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Col. Bhattacharjee is still in Pakistan custody;

(b) if so, whether he faced a trial before the Army Tribunal;

(c) what charges have been levelled against him; and

(d) whether any reply has been received from Pakistan to our protest?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to Lt. Col. Bhattacharya. He is still in Pakistan custody.

(b) No, Sir, not yet though the Acting High Commissioner for India in Karachi received a letter from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan dated 5th July, 1961, intimating that Lt. Colonel Bhattacharya is to be tried for the offence "for which he is accused."

(c) The Pakistan Government is accusing him of espionage, though we are not aware of the specific nature of the charges for which he may be tried.

(d) Yes, Sir, as stated in reply to part (b) above.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It was just now stated that the Pakistan Government has told us that he is being tried on espionage charges. May I know whether any charge sheet has been received by the Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Not received by the Government. Anyhow, if there is a charge sheet, I do not know. If there is one, it will be given to Lt. Col. Bhattacharji, who is in their custody.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if a copy of the charge sheet is with the Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We know nothing about it. Not only no charge sheet; we have no information as to what is happening or what is going to take place.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the Govenrment's attention been drawn to the report in the press of an interview with Lt. Col. Bhattacharjee where it is stated: He is asked, have you got a copy of the charge sheet. Lt. Col. Bhattacharji said, no. He was asked, have you arranged for your defence. He replied, I have no money to arrange for defence counsel. Are we to take it that at the interview which he had with the High Commission, the High Commission did not arrange in this matter to find out what exactly the position was?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The interview was not at all satisfactory, because there were a number of Pakistan's senior officials present on the occasion and therefore, naturally, Lt. Col. Bhattacharji probably could not speak as he might have spoken otherwise. We have been laying stress on that. So far as the question of defence is concerned, it is rather a complicated matter whether it is desirable or not for Government in such a case to defend or not.

Some Hon. Members: Why? He is our officer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be our officer. We have no idea of the

charges. The Pakistan Government says that he has made some kind of a confession. It is rather difficult. He was not on our duty at that time so far as I know. Unless the Pakistan Government gives us official notice and facilities for all that, our undertaking defence would, in a sense, make us admit the right of Pakistan Government to carry on these proceedings. We do not wish to do that.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, on a previous occasion, when this matter came up before this House, it was stated from the Government side that Lt. Col. Bhattacharji was captured by the Pakistan police or military or whatever that might be, well with in our territory. That is our claim that he was captured within our territory and taken over to Pakistan and then there have been charges against him rightly or wrongly. When that statement was made, why is it that the Prime Minister has said that we are not quite sure about it whether we should offer defence or not? In the face of that statement, defence must be offered to Lt. Col. Bhattacharya because we have been told that he was captured within our territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That statement stands apart from the question of defence. Defence, no doubt, will be offered by Lt. Col. Bhattacharji. The point was whether defence could be undertaken more or less officially by the Government of India or not, in a case like this where we do not quite know and we have never been able to get into touch with him privately to know what he has said or what he has not said or what he may have said or what his case is. As to what the hon. Member stated about our case in this, certainly, after such enquiry as we could make without meeting him, without seeing him, but locally, we came to certain conclusions which he stated correctly. For us to undertake official defence without knowing a little more, it is rather a doubtful matter. We must know what Lt. Col. Bhattacharji himself desires in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has raised a point of order already. What more does he want now?

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a question now?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If it was said on a prior occasion that he was captured from within our territory and the hon. Minister has said so, of course, it is for him to find out why there is a change of attitude now, so far as that is concerned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no change of attitude.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister said on a prior occasion that he was captured within our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is our case still; that is, such partial information as we have been able to gather leads to that conclusion. But in the nature of things, the full information is not available; the person who can give that full information is Col. Bhattacharji himself, and we have not been able to meet him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that when Col. Bhattacharji met our High Commissioner, he did not ask for any defence counsel, whilst in the open court, he has said 'I have asked the GOC to provide me a counsel, I have no money to arrange for a defence counsel'? He says so in the open court, but he could not say this to our High Commissioner.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He said that in an open court?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the full account in the press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Pakistan Government made a stipulation

when the High Commissioner went there that we can only talk to him about his health.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of these facts, may I know what Government are doing now? That is the question. These facts have come in the press, and the Government of India must have noticed that these things have been published in the press. What are they doing?

Shri Hem Barua: My point of order still stands, and it has been reinforced by the statement just now made by the Prime Minister that I am right when I said that he was captured within our territory. When he has been captured within our territory—and that is still our case, as the Prime Minister has admitted—is it not quite meet and proper on the part of our Government to offer him defence facilities?

Mr. Speaker: I can only say that it is not a point of order for me to decide. It is for Government to decide under what circumstances what action should be taken. Since Government are of the opinion that Col. Bhattacharji was captured within our territory, and that is still their contention, it is for them to decide, so long as they are in charge of the administration.

Shri Hem Barua: But. . .

Mr. Speaker: The House may have a different opinion. But it is not for me to decide. It is not a point of order which I can decide. In fact, it is not a point of order. If one statement was made on a prior occasion, and a different statement is made on this occasion, I can only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it, when it is brought to my notice. Even then, there is no point of order. I can only draw the attention of the hon. Minister so that I can give him an opportunity to correct it or to explain it. But the hon. Member's point goes further, and he asks why executive action has not been taken to supply sufficient funds for Col. Bhattacharji to defend himself. I cannot give a direction. That cannot be made the subject-matter of a point of order. The House as a whole can give direction to Government, and Government are bound to accept it. There are other remedies open to hon. Members, if they want to give such a direction. There is no point of order in this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Prime Minister has said that the interview which our Deputy High Commissioner had with Col. Bhattacharji was in the presence of senior Pakistan officials. May I know whether the Government of India have approached the Pakistan Government to allow our Deputy High Commissioner or High Commissioner to see Col. Bhattacharji alone? Also, in view of the fact that during the last session, Government said that he was arrested in our territory, may I know whether Government consider that that was a violation of our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have repeatedly pressed for an interview being given to our High Commissioner or Deputy High Commissioner without the presence of anyone else. That is the whole purpose of the interview. Otherwise, one cannot get anything out of him. According to us, the position is, what we have stated to the Pakistan Government is that Col. Bhattacharji, so far as our knowledge goes, was shot at; there was an attack on two persons, namely Col. Bhattacharji and another person; Col. Bhattacharji was hit by the bullet, and he fell down.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was he on duty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; I do not think he was directly on any kind of duty there, except in a vague sense that he was supposed to watch the border. Anyhow, he fell down, and according to the information we have, he was dragged; of course, it was very near the border; he was dragged across the border,

while the other officer or person who was with him escaped from this ambush. The Pakistan case is that this happened when Col. Bhattacharji had actually crossed into their territory; it is true that he was shot, because he received the bullet; and they arrested him; he fell down on their territory, and they arrested him.

These are the two cases. We have pressed our case, and we have told the Pakistan Government what our case is, according to our information.

As to what steps can be taken in the future, that will depend on other developments in the case. We cannot decide at the present moment what steps we shall take whether in regard to defence or in regard to other matters, because we want to get further information.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know what kind of information Government are waiting for before they finally decide to afford him the defence to which he is entitled? Further we would like to know whether the alleged confession made by Col. Bhattacharji has been obtained under duress and torture?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer what Col. Bhattacharji had to suffer or not to suffer in Pakistan custody? Col. Bhattacharji, when he met our Deputy High Commissioner, said that he was being treated well. Whether he said that under duress, I cannot say; that was what he said to our man.

Shri Hem Barua: Again, on a point of order, Sir. May I know whether it is not a fact that our Foreign Office has protested to Pakistan that Col. Bhattacharji was tortured into making a statement or making a confession? If so, the reply that the Prime Minister has given just now and that do not tally. There is discrepancy. Why is that so?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know where the discrepancy is. What we have said is that any alleged confession that he might have made to the Pakistan Government was presumably under duress; these are presumptions; we have not said that he made a statement or he had done it under torture; all that we have said is that he must have been under duress, and, therefore, we cannot accept it.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Apart from official considerations, can we not ask our Indian Red Cross to defend Col. Bhattacharji, from the humanitarian point of view?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They do not defend people; they help to deal with any wounds etc. that they may have suffered.

Shri A. C. Guha: If it is not possible, owing to some technical reason, for Government to provide official defence, is it not possible at least to allow Col. Bhattacharji to have his own defence, the cost being paid by Government? Government can also see that he is entitled to have legal consultation in private, not in the presence of any Pakistani officials. That is the right of every accused in a criminal court.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This country, namely East Pakistan, lives under martial law. If he is tried, he is tried under martial law, not in the normal panoply of the law courts. Martial law gives very limited privileges to outsiders etc.

He is likely to be tried, and the date now fixed is 31st August; if he will be tried then or later, I do not know. We are anxious to know what Col. Bhattacharji himself feels on this matter before we make the final decision. Obviously, it is quite absurd if there is some conflict between what he says and our defence.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: We can give any amount for the defence of Col. Bhattacharji. Our House will gladly grant Rs. 10,000. You can take a vote on it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want a clarification in regard to what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had asked. I take it that Government are seized of the request for defence sought from the GOC. Can we take it that they have not dropped that request? A request has been made—and it has been published—that he would like to have defence facilities and he has asked the G.O.C. Whatever the complications might be, I take it that the request has not been shelved or rejected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it the G.O.C., Pakistan or the Indian G.O.C.?

Shri Nath Pai: Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Col. Bhattacharjee is a retired officer. He is not functioning in the Army now. I do not know whether the G.O.C. of either Army is concerned. It is the Pakistan Government that is concerned, and we have been dealing with them.

Shri Tyagi: There is a convention in Government that any expenditure incurred by an officer on litigation pertaining to an act while on duty is met by Government. Was Col. Bhattacharjee performing any official duty on the border? If so, I hope that convention still stands.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of any lack of money for the purpose. The question is what is the right course to adopt.

Shri A. C. Guha: In case he has to have private defence, is it not possible for Government to pay the cost of the defence?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has said that there is no question of lack of money. They want to know exactly what Col. Bhattacharjee wants, and they have no access to him.

Organic Chemicals

*529. + **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture organic chemicals by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that a committee has been appointed for this purpose; and

(c) whether this committee has submitted any report on the feasibility of manufacturing the organic chemicals?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Some time back, a Technical Committee, which is in the nature of a Standing Study Group's was set up to explore the possibility of manufacture of organic chemicals in the DDT factories at Delhi and Alwaye, managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited. The Committee consists of the representatives of the Development Wing, the National Chemical Laboratory and Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

2. Keeping in view the useful sidelines which the DDT factory could adopt without disturbing its capacity for DDT manufacture, the Committee has recommended manufacture of several organic chemicals like Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform etc. The recommendations are being examined by the Management of Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I understand that the recommendations of the Technical Committee have been examined. May I know whether a final decision has been arrived at for the manufacture of these chemicals in the insecticides factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far no decision has been arrived at, but we are hopeful that the manufacture of all these chemicals will be undertaken in the public sector.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Have Government decided not to disturb the manufacturing capacity at the DDT factories

at Delhi and Alwaye and to put up a separate plant for the manufacture of these chemicals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The capacity of both the existing factories, at Delhi and Alwaye, will be expanded.

Shri Tangamani: The Technical Committee, which is in the nature of a standing study group, has made recommendations. We are told that the recommendations are being examined by the management of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited: May we know by what time these recommendations will be implemented in the two centres, Alwaye and Delhi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Present indications are that it will require about Rs. 2 crores of which half will be in foreign exchange. When we process the requirements of foreign exchange etc., perhaps we can take decision within two to three months.

Cashew Industry

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*530. { **Shri Jinachandran:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the K.P.K. Menon Committee, appointed by Government to enquire into the cashew industry has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations and whether Government have come to any decision on them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether all the cashew factories in the country get supplies of raw materials for working throughout the year and whether there is a steady market for the finished goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a steady market for the finished goods both in the country and abroad. But I cannot say the same about raw materials, because much of these is being imported.

Shri Achar: There was a proposal to form a commodity committee for cashew nuts and spices together. May I know in what way that has progressed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is still under consideration. They may not have the same committee or there may not be any committee at all.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for submission of the report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are expecting the report now any time within this month. The House will remember that the Committee has not taken more than 9 months for such an important industry.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether any special provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan to increase the production of cashew and thus reduce our imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, we have done that. But the demand has so increased, both for home consumption as well as for export, that I am afraid we will have to continue to import for a long time.

Construction of Plan Projects

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*533. { **Shri Achar:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** }

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for constituting inter-departmental committees for the purpose of economising costs of construction of plan projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It has been suggested to States that they might set up inter-departmental committees to watch progress in achieving economies in construction costs. A number of States have already set up such committees. The setting up of a Committee on these lines is under consideration at the Centre. Through the establishment of such committees, it should be possible to consider fully the construction element of each development programme and the points at which and means whereby economies can be effected.

Shri Achar: May I know whether any of these committees have been actually formed? If not, in what stage are they?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have mentioned that some of the States have already formed such committees. At the moment, their number is seven.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this project was considered in isolation or in conjunction with the project for administrative reforms mooted by the Home Ministry when it considered the complete picture. Have any steps been taken thereon?

Shri S. N. Mishra: It has been figuring in all relevant contexts. I can only emphasise that we are giving it the most serious attention.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Home Ministry has recently announced all the administrative reforms which it proposes for the better implementation of the Plan. But this particular project has not been included; as the hon. Minister himself says, this is under consideration. May I know how the matter stands?

Shri S. N. Mishra: So far as its inclusion in a particular paper is concerned, it may not have found its place there, but if the hon. Member takes the trouble of reading the Plan, particularly pages 285-287, he will find elaborate suggestions made in this respect.

Solution of Congo Problem

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*535. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the original proposals of the Government of India about solving the Congo problem;

(b) which of the proposals have been gradually accepted and have been or are being implemented;

(c) what, according to the Government of India, yet remains to be done about Congo; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring about final solution of Congolese problem?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In the view of the Government of India the solution to the Congo problem lay in:

(i) reconvening of the Congo Parliament;

(ii) release of all political prisoners;

(iii) withdrawal from Congo of all Belgian military and para-military personnel, including political advisers and mercenaries;

(iv) channelling of all arms supplies to the Congo through the UN;

(v) disarming by UN of all private armies in the Congo and failing that, a strong appeal to all parties to the conflict in the Congo to neutralise their respective troops.

As a result of the adoption of a Resolution by the Security Council on the 21st February, 1961 the Belgian Government agreed to withdraw the Belgian military personnel and political advisers under their control, but expressed their inability to withdraw Belgian personnel owing allegiance to different Congolese Governments.

The despatch of Indian troops of one full Brigade strength to serve in the Congo under the UN was one of the steps taken by the Government of India to help bring in about a final solution to the Congo problem, in as much as the presence of Indian and other UN troops in the Congo stabilized an otherwise deteriorating situation and paved the way for the reconvening of Parliament.

Our proposal for a meeting of the Congolese Parliament was ultimately accepted by the Security Council in its Resolution of 21st February, 1961, and as a result, the Congolese Parliament met in July and formed a new Government with near-unanimity, an event which augurs well for the future.

Shri Kalika Singh: From the statement, I find that one Brigade from India has been sent to the Congo. May I know when that Brigade is expected to return? And what is the attitude of the new Government of the Congo to Indian troops there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We cannot say when they will return. But in view of the improvement of the situation in the Congo, we hope that our forces, if not all of them, part of them, may be able to return in the near future.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: बयान में लिखा है :

"As a result of the adoption of a Resolution....the Belgian Government agreed to withdraw the Belgian military personnel and political advisers under their control".

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके बाद से बेल्जियम गवर्नमेंट ने अपने मिलिटरी ऐडवाइजर्स को वापस बुला लिया है या नहीं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: अपने मिलिटरी ऐडवाइजर्स वगैरह को तो वापस बुला लिया था लेकिन वहां सिविल बेल्जियनन्स काफी रहते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं मिलिटरी की बात कहता हूं । बयान में लिखा है :

"The Belgian Government agreed to withdraw the Belgian military personnel and political advisers under their control".

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके बाद से बेल्जियन गवर्नमेंट ने अपने मिलिटरी पर्सोनेल और ऐडवाइजर्स को वापस ले लिया है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : फौरन बाद उन्होंने ले लिया था । मैं यकायक नहीं कह सकता कि कोई बच नहीं गया , लेकिन बहुत सारे वापस गये थे ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement, it is mentioned that one of the problems which we wanted to be solved was the question of the disarming by UN of all private armies in the Congo. At the moment, what is the position with regard to that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, they have not been disarmed. That is one of the things that has got to be done there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrest of Pakistani Nationals

*515. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Assar:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey officer of the Pakistan Government and his five assistants were arrested at Haribolapara, in the Sadar thana area in Jalpaiguri under the Security Act;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the result of the same; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir. They were arrested because they were found surveying land on the Indian side. They had no documents permitting them to enter India, let alone survey the ground there.

(b) to (d). West Bengal Government have informed us that they have prosecuted them under Section 11 of the West Bengal Security Act. Further investigations in the matter are being made.

Export of Brassware

*524. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of brassware has fallen considerably since March this year;

(b) if so, what are the figures of export of brassware during each month from March onwards; and

(c) what are the reasons for this decline in exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Fifigures are available at present only upto April, 1961. These show a decline from monthly average of exports during the preceding months.

(b) March 1961.—Rs. 12·22 lakhs.
April 1961.—Rs. 8.43 lakhs.

(c) The decline seems to have occurred mostly in respect of artware. No specific reason can be attributed at this stage.

Promotion of Industries

*525. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited the Chief of Montecatini, one of the biggest industrial groups in Italy, to discuss the promotion of industries in India;

(b) if so, promotion of which particular industries was proposed to be discussed and what aspect of development of these industries was to be discussed; and

(c) whether the invitation was responded to?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An Indian Economic Mission, led by the Minister of Commerce, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, visited Italy in April this year. During the visit, the Mission met the Chief of Montecatini for discussions. On this occasion, the leader of the Mission suggested a visit to India to see the industrial growth in India generally and explore possibilities of collaboration.

Production of Linen in Punjab

*527. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inadequate supply of staple fibre yarn to the Linen manufacturers in Punjab has seriously affected the production of linen which is exported to foreign countries;

(b) whether the offer of the Secretary, Textile Manufacturers Association, Amritsar to take 4000 bales for equitable distribution has been considered; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure supply at reasonable prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is reported that some powerlooms at Amritsar and Ludhiana have not been able to obtain their requirements of staple fibre yarn and as such their production programme has suffered. The Textile Manufacturers Association of Amritsar had written to the Secretary to the Indian Cotton Mills Federation asking them to arrange about 3000 to 4000 bales of staple fibre yarn every month to the Association for distribution among its members. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Southern India Millowners Federation have agreed in principle to arrange direct supplies from their member-mills to the bona-fide consumers of staple fibre yarn to the extent possible and this should ensure steady flow of supplies.

Manufacture of Cameras and Optical Instruments

*528. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-owned National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta has entered into a technical collaboration agreement with a Japanese firm for the manufacture of single lens reflex cameras and other optical instruments; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of the Technical Collaboration Agreement for Manufacture of Cameras and Other Optical Instruments entered into between the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Nippon Kogaku of Japan.

Broad details of the Technical Collaboration Agreement entered into by the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta with M/s. Nippon Kogaku of Japan for manufactuare of Cameras and other Optical Instruments are as follows:—

(i) The agreement provides for a technical tie-up with the Japanese Company for the utilisation of their patents for manufacture of cameras and other optical instruments;

(ii) For the time being, it is proposed to commence manufacture of "Nikkorex" camera, the latest model of M/s. Nippon Kogaku, in medium priced cameras;

(iii) The agreement provides for training of Indian technicians at the factory of the foreign company in Japan;

(iv) The scheduled production of 35 mm cameras will be one thousand sets per month;

(v) A technical fee of £12,000 will be payable to the Japanese company in four instalments;

(vi) A royalty of 2% on the ex-factory price of the cameras will be paid to the Japanese company exclusive of Indian taxes; and

(vii) The period of the agreement is 10 years.

Officers in Riot-Affected Areas

*531. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has asked the Madhya Pradesh Government to transfer the Government officers of the riot-affected areas; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government to implement the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Prime Minister has been laying stress on a general rule to be followed to the effect that where a serious situation arises in regard to law and order, normally the principal officers in charge might be transferred. The Prime Minister drew the attention of the Madhya Pradesh Government to this general approach. No particular officers were mentioned.

(b) It is understood that some time after the riots in Jabalpur and elsewhere, some officers were transferred at the discretion of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

दिल्ली में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्तियां

*५३२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बादली, बवाना, नरेला, नांगलोई और नजफगढ़ में बस्तियां बनाने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) वहां कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पहले नांगलोई, नरेला, नजफगढ़, बादली, बवाना और पालम आदि में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्तियां बसाने का प्रस्ताव किया था । इस योजना में संशोधन कर दिया गया है । संशोधित योजना के अधीन जमीन लेकर कारखाने की इमारतें बनाने के लिये औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थाओं तथा निजी आदमियों को दी जायेंगी ।

(ग) इस प्रकार प्राप्त की गयी और दी गयी जमीन पर किस किस्म के अथवा कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें इस बारे में कोई खास प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होगा । स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योग बिजली, पानी के मिलने, बेकार माल की निकासी, कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों के मिलने, कच्चे माल के पाये जाने तथा परिवहन की सुविधाओं आदि विभिन्न कारणों पर निर्भर करेंगे ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के लिये भवन

*५३४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के भवन निर्माण के लिये किसी भूमि का चयन कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यह भूमि खाली पड़ी है या उस पर मकान बने हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि वर्तमान मकान तोड़े जाने वाले हैं, तो उन में बसने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये जो बेघर हो जायेंगे क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस समय इस भूमि पर सरकारी रहने के मकान, दिल्ली नगर निगम की दुकान तथा सार्वजनिक शौचालय बने हुए हैं।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बदले में अन्य निवास स्थान दिया जायेगा।

श्रमिकों की मृत्यु

*५३६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री रामम् :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी मुआवजा कानून के अन्तर्गत उन छः श्रमिकों को क्या मुआवजा देने का विचार है जो २६ जून, १९६१ को दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ रोड पर रासायनिक कारखाने की दीवार के गिर जाने से दब कर मर गये थे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की छानबीन करवाई है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) इस कानून के आधीन मुआवजा नियोजक देता है और मुआवजे की रक़म कानून की चौथी अनुसूची के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है।

(ख) जी हां। जांच का काम दिल्ली के चीफ़ कमिश्नर ने एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को सौंप दिया है।

Closure of Jute Mills

*537. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute workers have protested regarding closure of jute mills in Calcutta;

(b) if so, how many jute mills have been closed;

(c) how many workers have been affected by the closure of those mills; and

(d) how soon they are expected to be opened again?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, in respect of block closure.

(b) and (c). Authentic information is not available. These matters fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

(d) The block closure lasted for one week in June and another in July, 1961.

Doctors in Residential Localities of Delhi

*538. Shri Assar:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors in Delhi who are practising in residential localities have been served with eviction notices by the land and development authorities of the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Delhi Medical Association; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir. Notices were served for the removal of breaches of the terms and conditions of the leases.

(b) Under the lease terms, residential premises cannot be used for any business, profession or vocation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have decided to permit the lessess or their tenants who are doctors to carry on activities connected with their medical profession etc. provided that it does not cause any obstruction or otherwise cause inconvenience to the residents in the area and the private residential character of the locality is not disturbed.

टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का कार्यालय

*५३९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का कार्यालय बम्बई में है और पंजाब के मोजा बनियान और कपड़ा उद्योग को बम्बई कार्यालय से व्यवहार करने में काफी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का रीजनल कार्यालय पंजाब के किसी भाग में खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये कौनसा स्थान चुना गया है ।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (ग). अमृतसर में एक रीजनल कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है ।

Repatriation of Hajis

*540. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has made a request for the repatriation of Hajis in Saudi Arabia who have been stranded there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Delhi firm of Travel Agents declined to bring these Hajis back to India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No Sir. The State Haj Committee of Uttar Pradesh, however, reported to this Ministry about the difficulties experienced by the pilgrims taken by the paramount Travel Agency of Delhi. Reports were called for from the Embassies of India at Jedda and Baghdad, who confirmed that the pilgrims had actually suffered certain inconvenience at the hands of the Travel Agency.

(c) and (d). The firm of Travel Agents were finally prevailed upon by the Embassies of India at Jedda and Baghdad to bring the Hajis back to India.

(e) The difficulties that the pilgrims had with the firm are now the subject matter of an investigation by the appropriate agencies of Government, which is still proceeding.

Import of Rock Phosphate from Jordan

*541. **Shri Ramji Verma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import rock phosphate from Jordan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate paid for the phosphate from Jordan is little more than the available elsewhere; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for paying this higher rate?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to import rock phosphate from Jordan on Government account. The State Trading Corporation, however, has entered into an agreement with the Jordan Rock Phosphate and

Mines Company for import of rock phosphate.

(b) and (c). Yes, but the rates for rock phosphate of different origins are not strictly comparable because of differences in specifications.

Aluminium Plant at Mettur

*542. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aluminium Plant at Mettur, Madras State whose foundation stone was laid by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 10th June, 1961 will go into production before the end of the current year;

(b) if not, what is the time schedule; and

(c) whether the Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. have submitted their programme for construction and other allied work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the terms of the licence issued under the Industries (D. & R.) Act, 1951, the proposed aluminium smelter at Mettur (Madras) will be established by the end of 1962.

(c) Submission of detailed programme of construction and allied work to the Government of India is not necessary. However, as reported, work is proceeding according to schedule.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

*543. **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have claimed that their products are priced lower than those imported from outside;

(b) if so, what is the difference on percentage basis between the price of an imported machine and that manufactured in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have proposed to export their products; and

(d) if so, what machinery and tools and where do they propose to export?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The percentage difference varies for different machines.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Company is conducting negotiations with their European Technical Collaborators for supply of H.M.T. machine tools in the European market.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

*544. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a strike by all trainees of the

Heavy Electrical Ltd., Bhopal resulting in complete stoppage of work there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of trainees involved in the strike;

(d) the total loss suffered by the factory as a result of the strike;

(e) the duration of the strike; and

(f) the steps taken to end the strike?

The Minister of Industy (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

Facilities to Trade Unions

*545. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations to extend certain facilities to recognized trade unions; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement showing the facilities extended to recognised trade unions is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 29].

Opthalmic Glass Plant

*546. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the direction of setting up of the Opthalmic Glass Plant in collaboration with Russia; and

(b) when the plant will start production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Detailed Project Report has been received on the 24th July, 1961 and is under consideration.

(b) The plant is expected to go into production sometime in 1963.

Sheet Glass Plant at Hyderabad

*547. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 150 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the revised proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of a sheet glass plant at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Andhra Government are discussing the project with some foreign and Indian experts and would be submitting their proposals to us when ready.

Bonus Commission

*548. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonus Commission has started its work; and

(b) when the report is expected to be received?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The composition and terms of reference of the Commission are being finalized.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Implementation of Interim Award of Jute Wage Board

*549. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1771 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) what progress has since been made in securing implementation by all jute mills of the interim award of the Wage Board for the Jute Industry; and

(b) further steps, if any, to be taken with this object?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Two more mills have since implemented the recommendations.

(b) The matter is being pursued by the State Governments.

Nuclear Power Station

*550. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a nuclear power plant with the aid of United States Government under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the U.S. Government has agreed to give the aid, and to what extent; and

(c) what action has so far been taken in that regard and where the plant is proposed to be set up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) There is presently no proposal to set up a nuclear power plant with the aid of the United States Government during the Third Five Year Plan period. Various possibilities are kept under constant review.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sewing Machines

*551. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reduction has been made in the imported components of sewing machines manufactured in Punjab;

(b) whether this would not affect the production; and

(c) whether such components have begun to be manufactured in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Extension of Delhi Shops and Establishments Act to entire Delhi

*552. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Labour Advisory Board has recently urged the extension of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 to the entire Delhi area covered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the N.D.M.C.;

(b) if so, what areas are not now covered by the Act;

(c) what are the reasons for the same; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) West and South Zones of Delhi Municipal Corporation, Narela and Najafgarh Towns.

(c) As these areas were in the course of development, it was considered necessary to gain some experience of the enforcement of the new Act before covering them.

(d) The Delhi Administration is doing the needful in the matter.

Raid by Pakistan Police

*553. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 Pakistani Police Constables, led by a havildar recently crossed into Indian territory within Raiganj Police Station, Distt. Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) and raided a village and opened fire;

(b) if so, full details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken in connection therewith?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:—

On 28th May, 1961, one Havildar and a constable of the East Pakistan Rifle Force, along with about fifty Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory at Gosai Akhra, P. S. Rajganj, District Jalpaiguri and stole a pair of bullocks. When the Indian villagers tried to resist, the Pakistani constable fired three shots. The Pakistanis were then able to make good their escape. No one was injured.

(c) A strong protest demanding restoration of the cattle and drastic action against the offending East Pakistan Riflemen and Pak. nationals, has been lodged with the East Pakistan Government by West Bengal Government.

Border patrolling has been intensified in the area and other precautionary measures taken.

Import of Non-ferrous Metals

*554. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached to reintroduce the annual licensing system for import and non-ferrous metals for the sheet-rolling industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Annual licensing system for the import of non-ferrous metals for the sheet-rolling industry was never in vogue. However, some representations for the introduction of annual licensing were received, but it was not found practicable to accede to this request, due to difficult foreign exchange position.

दिल्ली में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग प्रदर्शनी

*५५५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष १९६१–६२ में दिल्ली में एक खादी और ग्रामोद्योग प्रदर्शनी करने का दिल्ली प्रशासन का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) दिल्ली में कहां होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अक्तूबर १९६१ से फरवरी १९६२ की अवधि में ।

(ग) शाहदरा, नजफगढ़ और करौल-बाग में तीन प्रदर्शनियां करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Report of Committee for allotment of Accommodation in the Capital

*556. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee which was set up to rationalise and simplify the rules governing allotment of residential accommodation to Government servants in the Capital has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what action has been taken on the recommendations so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are under consideration. A copy of the report along with the decisions of the Government on it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production of Cloth

*557. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 536 on the 4th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether prices have fallen as a result of increase in production of cloth;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A note giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

NOTE

As a result of the voluntary scheme of price regulation agreed to by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in September, 1960, the prices of mill cloth were lowered from the high levels which ruled in the first half of 1960. Due to improvement in cotton supplies, a further reduction was announced by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation which took effect from January, 1961. The price reductions made were as follows:

Permissible percentage increases over August, 1959 prices

Category	*September 1960 scheme*	*Current scheme (effective from January 1961)*	
		Other than popular varieties.	*Popular varieties*
Coarse	25	20	17
Medium B	22	17	14
Medium A	18	13	10
Fine	11½	8½	6½
Superfine	9	6	4

It is reported that by and large cloth is available to the consumers at these lower prices. The increase in production in 1960 is also a factor which has helped in holding the price line.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्मी मेला

*५५८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री २० फरवरी, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्मी मेला लगाने का कार्यक्रम अन्तिम रूप में तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से देश इस में भाग लेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

भारत में दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का उद्घाटन २७ अक्तूबर, १९६१ को नई दिल्ली में किया जायेगा और यह २ नवम्बर १९६१ को समाप्त होगा । जो फिल्में पेश किये जाने के लिये चुनी जायेंगी, वे विज्ञान भवन के अतिरिक्त जो प्रधान समारोह केन्द्र होगा, तीन या चार थियेटरों में दिखाई जायेंगी । प्रदर्शन के लिये चुनी गई फिल्मों को सुवनियर प्रदान किये जायेंगे । समारोह के पश्चात् फिल्मों को कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई में क्रमशः पहली से सात तक, छः से बारह तक और ग्यारह से सत्रह नवम्बर, १९६१ तक दिखाया जायगा ।

समारोह में भाग लेने के लिये अभी तक निम्नलिखित देशों ने अपनी इच्छा सूचित की हैं :—

१. अरजेनटायना
२. आस्ट्रेलिया
३. बैलजियम
४. ब्रेज़िल
५. बलगेरिया
६. कैनेडा
७. जैकोस्लोवेकिया
८. डेनमार्क
९. फ्रांस
१०. जर्मनी (फेडरल रिपब्लिक)
११. जर्मनी (डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक)
१२. घाना
१३. ग्रीस
१४. हंगरी
१५. जापान
१६. मलाया
१७. मंगोलिया
१८. मोरोको
१९. नीदरलैण्ड्स
२०. न्यूजीलैण्ड्
२१. पोलैण्ड
२२. रूमानिया
२३. स्वीडन
२४. संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य
२५. संयुक्त राज्य (यू० के०)
२६. यू० एस० एस० आर०
२७. वीट-नाम (डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक)
२८. वीट-नाम (रिपब्लिक)
२९. यूगोस्लाविया

इनके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के अधिकारी भी भाग लेंगे ।

Condition in Goa

*559. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the U.A.R. Embassy, New Delhi about conditions in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A report was furnished by the First Secretary of the U.A.R. Embassy in New Delhi who recently visited Goa, officially at the request of Government. The report covers matters relating to the Indian Pensions office in Margao, Indian political prisoners in Goan jails and other Indian interests which are being looked after by the U.A.R. Government through their Embassy here.

Defective Rail Anchors

*560. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1306 on 4th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the supply of defective railway anchors by M/s. Singh Engineering Works, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The investigations have not yet been completed. The total number of defective rail anchors is, however, being replaced by the firm.

East Pakistan Riots

*561. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Parmathanath Banerjee:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri B. C. Seth:
Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh":

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to reported recent atrocities committed on the minority community by the majority community in East Pakistan;

(b) whether the Government of India have caused any enquiries to be made into them; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

Regularisation of Displaced Persons' Properties

*562. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1699 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) how many displaced persons' properties have since been regularised;

(b) the number of properties occupied by displaced persons still left for regularisation; and

(c) by what time all cases will be regularised?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 21.

(b) 69 pending in High Court under writ petitions.

(c) These cases will be decided as and when they are decided by the High Court.

Block Closure of Jute Mills

***563. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that all the Central Trade Union Organisations expressed their opposition to the Indian Jute Mills Association's proposal for block closure of mills in June and July 1961;

(b) Government's reactions to the opinion of the Central Trade Unions;

(c) the number of jute mills workers who received compensation for the closure period; and

(d) the number of workers who did not receive any compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere. The West Bengal Government placed the proposal for block closure before the representatives of the central trade union organisations in tripartite conferences and the trade unions did not like to be parties to the question of block closure. After examining the raw jute position, Government approved block closure as the only way of avoiding greater hardship to labour.

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

Import Restrictions by Ceylon

***564. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have represented to the Ceylon Government to relax import restrictions on low priced silk sarees;

(b) if so, what particular restrictions are sought to be relaxed; and

(c) what is the Ceylon Government's reply thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Engineering and Technological Personnel

***565. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of the requirement of engineering and technological personnel for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan has een made by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what is the extent of shortage of such personnel according to the review; and

(c) what steps are being taken to secure the services of the required number of technicians and engineers?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the present estimates, there will be no general shortage of graduates in engineering and technology during the Third Plan. In the case of diploma holders, it is expected that there may be a shortage of about 18,000 on the basis of facili-

ties created by the end of the Second Plan.

(c) The shortage of diploma holders, having a training of 3 years duration, will be made up through the provision of additional facilities in the initial years of the Third Plan.

Production and Export of Bicycles

*566. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 1266 and 1501 on the 8th and 13th March, 1961 respectively and state:

(a) the targets of production and export of bicycles during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) what kinds of incentives and facilities are being afforded to the bicycle manufacturing units to enable them to achieve their production and export targets during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the figures showing the production and export of bicycles during the Second Five Year Plan, year-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 31].

Coir Industry

1108. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1086 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for modernising and mechanising the manufacturing sector of the coir industry; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is till under the consideration of the Coir Board pending the receipt of a report on a market survey in the U.K. undertaken by the Coir Board in collaboration with the British Mats and Mattings Manufacturers Association.

Documentaries of Local Interest

1109. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1091 on the 24th March, 1961 and to state the progress since made in the production of documentaries of local interest for State Governments?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Views of State Governments have since been received. Some of them have agreed to participate in the scheme. It is proposed to make a beginning with the production of about half a dozen films a year. The financial and staff requirements are being worked out.

Soda Ash Factory at Sambhar

1110. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1095 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received proposal from Rajasthan Government for starting Soda Ash Factory at Sambhar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Rajasthan Government are getting a 'Project Report' prepared regarding the possibilities of setting up a Soda Ash factory at or around Sambhar.

Press Council

1111. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1098 on the 24th March, 1961 and state the final decision taken rearding the appointment of a Press Council as suggested by the "Indian Journalists Association"?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 1098 on the 24th March, 1961, Government will consider further the question of setting up a Press Council when it is satisfied that there is a favourable atmosphere for the proposal.

Hyderabad House, New Delhi

1112. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2218 on the 24th March, 1961 and state the outcome of the negotiations which were going on with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the purchase of Hyderabad House situated in New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The matter is still under negotiation with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Import of Race Horses

1113. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2232 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of turf clubs for grant of import licences for the import of race horses, stallions and breed mares; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Houses built on Nazul Land in Paharganj, New Delhi

1114. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2269 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the houses built by the displaced persons on the Nazul Land left by evacuees in Pnarganj, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to surrender the Nazul land left by evacuees in Paharganj to the Delhi Development Authority, who will in the normal manner take up with the occupants the question of renewal of their leases. The evacuee superstructures on these lands will be sold in accordance with the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules.

Collapse of Scaffolding

1115. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the causes of collapse of scaffolding at A.I.R. building, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter has been investigated. The scaffolding gave way due to accidental dislodging of timber-wedges used under the vertical supports.

Break in services of C.P.W.D. Employees

1116. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2506 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the cases of the employees of the Central Public Works Department regarding condoning of break in their services for participation in Central Government Employees strike of July, 1960; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Yes. Necessary orders regarding the condonation of break in service have been issued.

Export of Iron Ore

1117. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total export of iron ore from Mohindergarh District of Punjab from 1959 to 1961 so far;

(b) what is the estimated quantity of deposits and their quality; and

(c) the price at which it is exported and the names of the countries where it is exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) District-wise export statistics of iron ore are not maintained.

(b) No precise information about the deposits and quality is available. The production during the years 1958, 1959, and 1960 was, however, 16,903, 20,367 and 12,259 tonnes respectively.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Manufacture of Tractors

1118. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3732 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for licensing another firm for the manufacture of agricultural tractors; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Ghaziabad (U.P.) for the manufacture of 3000 Nos. per annum of 'Renault' agricultural tractors has been approved in principle; however, the licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 will be issued only after the terms relating to the import of capital goods and components/raw materials and other conditions are settled to the satisfaction of the Government.

Allotment for Maharashtra

1119. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay fixed for Maharashtra for the year 1961-62; and

(b) the amount of allotments made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In a recent communication the Government of Maharashtra have indicated that some changes had been effected in the State's annual plan outlay (1961-62) reported earlier to the Planning Commission. The details are awaited.

Local Development Works Scheme in Maharashtra State

1120. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to former Bombay State for the first four years of the Second Five Year

Plan and to Maharashtra for 1960-61 under the Local Development Works Scheme; and

(b) the amount utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan, a total sum of Rs. 229·37 lakhs was allocated to former Bombay State; for 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 16·82 lakhs was allocated to Maharashtra for local Development Works programme.

(b) During the first four years, the amount utilised by Bombay State was Rs. 140·60 lakhs.

During 1960-61, the Government of Maharashtra utilised Rs. 17:79 lakhs.

Land of Delhi Race Course Club

1121. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 22 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of Delhi Race Course Club for some other public use has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Market at Janpath

1122. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the construction of market at Janpath have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Paper Pulp

1123. Shri N. M Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is possible to manufacture paper pulp from Pine Trees, Deodar Trees and such other trees growing in the hills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. Paper can be made from Chir Pine, Fir and Spruce or a mixture of woods of deodar, blue pine, fir and spruce.

Durgapur Chemical Plan

1124. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the novel feature of the Durgapur Chemical Plant; and

(b) when it will be installed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Durgapur Chemical Plant will be a State Government project in which the Government of West Bengal would hold 51 per cent. share capital. The State Government propose to associate two Indian firms and public equity capital. They also intend negotiating with a French firm to cover the entire foreign exchange required for capital equipment and technical know-how. The plant will utilise the by-Products of the Durgapur Coke Oven and By-Products plant to produce synthetic phenol, Phthalic Anhydride, Pentachlore phenol, Caustic Soda and chlorine.

(b) The factory is likely to be installed by the end of 1963.

Repair Work in Bungalows of M.Ps.

1125. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that enough labour is not available on daily wages for completing the works in M.Ps. bungalows on Ferozeshah Road;

(b) if so, the rate on which labour is recruited; and

(c) whether this rate compares favourably with the rate paid to labour by the contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) The rates on wihich labourers are engaged by the Department are based on Central Public Works Department schedule of rates and these rates are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(c) The rates are more or less alike.

Repair Works in M. Ps. Bungalows

1126. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of underpinning and mosaic flooring is going on in M.Ps. bungalows on Ferozeshah Road and Canning Lane;

(b) if so, the date on which the work was started in each bungalow and the date on which the work has been completed; and

(c) the details and specifications of the under-pinning process?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). In the M.Ps bungalows on Ferozeshah Road and Canning Lane, the work of replacement of ordinary floors with mosaic floors and of under-pinning, where necessary, has been completed. In May/June, 1961, the work was taken up in four bungalows on Ferozeshah Road and has been completed recently. The number of bungalows and the dates of commencement and completion of the work are stated below:—

No.	Date of Commencement		Date of Completion	
	Mosaic flooring	Under pinning	Mosaic flooring	Under ponning
19	16-6-1961	16-5-1961	28-7-1961	22-7-1961
33	16-6-1961	18-5-1961	28-7-1961	22-7-1961
3	16-6-1961	29-5-1961	29-7-61	22-7-1961
13-D	16-6-1961	3-6-1961	31-7-1961	26-7-1961

(c) Small holes at floor level are made in the wall and R. S. Joists are thrust in the openings, supported on wooden blocks to take the load of the wall above them. The portion of wall between the R. S. Joists is taken out. Dam proof course 1:2:4 (1 cement, 2 courses and 4 Delhi quartizite stone) is laid over the wall at the floor level. After it is set, a coat of bitumen is given and finished with a layer of tarfelt. The dismantled masonry is rebuilt with old and new bricks in cement morter. After it is set, the R. S. Joists are taken out and the opening filled in. The existing plaster, which is affected by dampness to a height of 4' to 6' is dismantled and replaced in cement mortar 1:6. and a final finish is given by distempering/colouring/white washing, as the case may be.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

1127. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalai Lama has donated any amount of money to Government for the welfare and re-

habilitation of the Tibetan Refugees in India; and

(b) if so, the total amount donated up-to-date?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No funds have been donated to the Government by the Dalai Lama for the welfare and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees. The Dalai Lama has, however, spent some lakhs of rupees on various welfare activities for Tibetan refugees.

क्वार्टर

११२८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष १९५५–५६ से जून, १९६१ तक विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में बनाये गये;

(ख) इन में से कितने एलाट हो चुके हैं और कितने खाली पड़े हैं;

(ग) जो खाली हैं उन के खाली रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वे कब तक एलाट कर दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) इस अवधि में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सामान्य समूह में नीचे लिखे क्वार्टर बनाये गये :

क्वार्टरों की श्रेणी	बनाये गये क्वार्टरों की संख्या
ए और बी	४६
सी १	८६
सी २ .	२६०
डी १ .	२२०
डी २ .	६८८
ई	२,०८४
ऐफ़	१,४७२
जी	६,४५८
ऐच . . .	४,३६०

(ख) जून १९६१ तक बने सब क्वार्टरों का नियतन (अलौटमेंट) किया जा चुका है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

११२९. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष १९५५–५६ से १९६१–६२ के जून तक सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितने हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदे गये; और

(ख) ये कितने-कितने किस-किस कम्पनी के बने हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) और (ख). १९५५–५६ से १९६१–६२ (जून तक) तक की अवधि में सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए खरीदे गये हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की संख्या :

वर्ष	कम्पनी का नाम				
	रमिंगटन	हाल्डा	ओलिवेत्ती	रौयल	योग
१९५५–५६	८४	--	१	१	८६
१९५६–५७	१४९	१	३	१	१५४
१९५७–५८	४७	२	३	—	५२
१९५८–५९	९०	२	—	—	९२
१९५९–६०	१०१	६	—	—	१०७
१९६०–६१	२४७	५	—	—	२५२
१९६१–६२ (जून तक)	२०	—	—	—	२०

७६

गैर सरकारी मकानों में सरकारी कार्यालय

११३०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, १९६१ को कौन-कौन से सरकारी कार्यालय दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी मकानों में थे;

(ख) सरकार उन मकानों का कितना किराया देती है;

(ग) क्या इन कार्यालयों के लिये अपने भवन बनाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष १९६१–६२ में किन-किन कार्यालयों के भवन तैयार हो जायेंगे; और

(ङ) शेष कार्यालयों के भवन बनाने की विस्तृत योजना क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-३०८९।६१**]

(ग) से (ङ) राज्य सम्पत्ति निदेशालय के अधीन स्थान का एक सामान्य समूह (जनरल पूल) है; इसलिए कार्यालय भवन अलग अलग कार्यालयों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नहीं बनाये जाते। अन्वीक्षात्मक (टेंटेटिव) रूप से प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में निम्नलिखित भवन बनाये जायें

(१) जनपथ पर मिला जुला भवन (दूसरी मंजिल (फर्स्ट फ्लोर) से ले कर ऊपर सब मंजिलों में कार्यालयों के लिए स्थान)।

(२) नम्बर १, डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद रोड।

(३) नम्बर २, मौलाना आजाद रोड।

(४) रिंग रोड के दक्षिण में १२०० एकड़ क्षेत्र में (मुनीरका गांव के पास)।

(५) साउथ ब्लौक के पास 'ई' तथा 'ऐफ' ब्लौक।

(६) इन्द्रप्रस्थ ऐस्टेट में।

(७) धौलपुर हाउस में अतिरिक्त स्थान।

१९६१–६२ में किसी भी भवन के पूरा होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

हिन्दी में छपाई

११३१. श्री क० भे० मानवीय : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाषागत परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित सरकारी प्रेसों में हिन्दी में छपाई की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि कोई नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) से (ग), भारत सरकार के नई दिल्ली, फरीदाबाद, नासिक, अलीगढ़ और कलकत्ता स्थित मुद्रणालयों में संसद के हिन्दी वाद-विवादों और विभिन्न द्विभाषी प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) तथा अन्य चुने हुए प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में छापने का प्रबन्ध विद्यमान है । ज्यों ज्यों मांग बढ़ेगी, त्यों त्यों प्रबन्ध बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

National Buildings Organisation

1132. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation has evolved any cheaper, stronger and more useful designs for buildings; and

(b) if so, whether these have been made available to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32].

National Buildings Organisation

1133. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation has developed any building materials that are cheaper, stronger and more useful; and

(b) if so, whether these have been made available to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33].

Employees' State Insurance Act

1134. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3294 on the 14th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of the employers against whom legal action under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 has been taken; and

(b) at what stage is the proceeding pending?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b).

S. No.	Name of the employer	Position as on 7-8-1961
1.	Bitoo Confectionery	Recovery made.
2.	Nutan Mudranalya	
3.	The Venus Cloth Processing Works	
4.	Shri Har Ambica Engg. Works.	
5.	Adler Sewing Machine	
6.	Jay Shri Traders(P) Ltd.	
7.	Janak Engg. Works	
8.	Ganesh Oil Mills	
9.	Sardar Spinning & Wvg. Co.	Recovery of Rs. 137·29 nP made from the Official Liquidator. Balance amount has been written off.

S. No.	Name of the employer	Position as on 7-8-1961.
10.	Metro Textile Engg.	Since paid the dues except Rs. 99/- recovery for which is pending.
11.	Mistry mangaldas Iron & Brass.	Claim under Section 73-D of E.S.I. Act pending with the Collector.
12.	S. Mohmed Sharif Hajiji Factory.	
13.	Imperial Trunk Factory No. 2.	
14.	Nutan Bobbin Works.	Claim under Section 73-D of E.S.I. Act pending with the Collector.
15.	Mayoor Printery	
16.	Ambica Textile Wood Works.	
17.	Ambica Moulding & Engg. Co.	
18.	Khadi Udyog Sadhan Kendra	
19.	Allabux Abdulji Bolwalla	
20.	The Ahmedabad Pickers Ltd.	
21.	The Patel & Parmer Pickers Works.	
22.	Gujarat Cotton Co. Ltd.	Claim still pending with Official Liquidator.
23.	Krishna Pottery Works.	The employer was find. Paid the dues on 14-1-61.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

1135. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed Graduates, intermediates and matriculates in Punjab during January to June, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Graduates	940
Itermediates	631
Matriculates	5,487

हस्तिनापुर में शरणार्थियों के लिये मकान

११३६. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार हस्तिनापुर में बसे शरणार्थियों को मकान बेच देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नास्कर) (क) और (ख) जी हां । इन अधिभोक्ताओं को मकान आरक्षित मूल्य पर दिये जा रहे हैं जिसका २० प्रतिशत पेशगी देना पड़ता है और शेष सात वर्षों में वार्षिक किस्तों द्वारा देना पड़ता है । यही प्रक्रिया चलती आ रही है ।

Export of Iron Ore

1137. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Iron Ore exported in 1960;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) the total estimated production in 1960;

(d) the percentage of exports on account of Indian firms during 1960; and

(e) the percentage of exports by non-Indians and Indians sent through British exchange banks during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). 3·32 million tons, valued at Rs. 16·27 crores.

(c) 10·6 million tons.

(d) and (e). All exports of Iron ore are canalised through the State Trading Corporation and during 1960 were routed through the Indian banks.

Unemployed in Rajasthan

1138. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons regis-

tered in the employment Exchanges in the year 1960-61 in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates, and matriculates for the above period; and

(c) the number of registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,16,674.

(b) Graduates	3,053
Intermediates	4,290
Matriculates	35,061

(c) 19,693.

Work and Orientation Centres in Rajasthan

1139. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Work and Orientation Centres in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Centres during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Nil.

(b) No.

Workers' Education Centres in in Rajasthan

1140. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of workers' Education Centres in Rajasthan during the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No Workers' Education Centre has been opened in Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

Outlay for Rajasthan

1141. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for 1961-62 for Rajasthan State has been decided; and

(b) if so, the amount and the allotment made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Outlay for 1961-62 as reported by the Rajasthan Government under different heads is indicated in the Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34].

East Pakistan Refugees Leaving Ghatta Ghatti Colony in Rajasthan

1142. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the refugees from East Pakistan in Ghatta Ghatti colony of Kishanganj, Kota District of Rajasthan, have left this colony;

(b) if so, the number of such people;

(c) what are the reasons for leaving this colony;

(d) how many families are now residing in this colony;

(e) how much development has taken place in this colony so far; and

(f) what are the steps taken by Government for those families who have left that colony?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Industrial Estates in Rajasthan

1143. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial estates have been set up in Rajasthan so far district-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up any new estates during the year 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the names and the number of such estates?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 35].

Realisation of Loan from Refugees

1144. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the loan advanced for rehabilitation purposes, through the Rajasthan Government, to the displaced persons from West Pakistan, has been realised so far; and

(b) the balance still due?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 225·91 lakhs upto 31st March, 1961.

(b) Rs. 227·80 lakhs.

Expenditure on Education of Refugees in Rajasthan

1145. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent annually from 1956 to 1960 on all types of education for displaced persons in Rajasthan year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): The information has been called for from the Government of Rajasthan. When received, it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ambar Charkhas in Rajasthan

1146. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Rajasthan during 1961-62 so far;

(b) the number of Charkhas which are in operation; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Plan Publicity

1147. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total amount of money spent on plan publicity by Rajasthan Government during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far district-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The matter relates entirely to the State Government which is itself responsible for its plan publicity. It is understood that the total figure for the year 1960-61 is Rs. 8·86 lakhs. The figure for 1961-62 is not available.

Import Licences

1148. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many firms of Rajasthan have been black listed for indulging in mal-practices in obtaining export and import licences in 1961 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): No firm of Rajasthan has been black listed during the year 1961 (Upto 11-8-1961).

Unsold Handloom Goods in Rajasthan

1149. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Rajasthan

1150. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Scale handloom industries started in Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan period with names of places;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for development of these industries and the break-up for each; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Rajasthan Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Uranium in Udaipur

1151. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uranium deposits have been found in Udaipur district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any preliminary survey of these deposits; and

(c) with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Two uranium deposits in Rajasthan—one at Umra and the other at Udaisagar in Udaipur district have been found. Detailed investigations have already been taken in hand, and drilling and mining work on these two deposits is in progress. Details regarding their investigations have been published at pages 49-50 and 53 of the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively.

Production of Fertilizers

1152. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4281 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of more units for fertilizer production has since **been finalised;**

(b) if so, the estimated cost involved; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved and how it is proposed to be met?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) In addition to the fertilizer factories already existing or under construction, a number of new schemes for the manufacture of fertilizers have been approved for being set up during the Third Plan period. A few more schemes are under examination and are likely to be approved. When this is done the total capacity, existing, under installation and approved for installation, will be a little over 1 million tons per annum in terms of Nitrogen.

(b) and (c). The new schemes that will be taken up under the 3rd Plan are estimated to cost about Rs. 240 crores about half of which will be in foreign exchange. The foreign exchange involved will be met partly by foreign investment and partly by foreign loans.

Training in Business Management

1153. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish some additional Small Industries Service Institutes for giving training in business management; and

(b) if so, the places where they will be established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal to establish any additional Small Industries Service Institute for giving training in business management, a Central Industrial Extension Training Institute is being set up at Hyderabad, the main function of which would be to impart training in industrial extension techniques mostly to the officers of the Small Scale Industries Organisation and officers of the Department of Industries of the State Governments and to Senior experienced personnel in the small and medium industries.

Second Indian Industries Fair

1154. Shri Goray: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 15th February 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any intimation from U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. about the nature and extent of participation in the Second Industries Fair scheduled to be held on the Exhibition site at Mathura Road, New Delhi from the 14th November 1961 to 1st January, 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any kind of facility and assistance has been provided by Government to the Exhibition; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry both the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. will be occupying the same area and Pavilions as in the World Agriculture Fair. The area of the plots taken by U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. are about 2 lakh sq. ft. and 1 lakh sq. ft. respectively. U.K. has booked an area of about 50,000 sq. ft. The nature of their participation is not yet definitely known.

(c) and (d). The exhibition site at Mathura Road is being made available on rent to the Federation for holding the Indian Industries Fair, 1961. Expenditure on the development of the site and the creation of assets thereon will be shared between Government and the Federation in the ratio of 2 : 1.

Fertilizer Plant at Itarsi

1155. Shri Goray: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3773 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the decision with regard to setting up of a fertilizer plant at Itarsi has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The party to whom a licence has been granted for setting up a Fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh has not yet submitted proposals regarding its location.

Tussar Silk Weavers in South India

1156. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tussar Silk Weavers in South India have lost the American market for their products; and

(b) whether Government have investigated the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Soap Manufacturers

1157 { Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-power soap manufacturers have to face frequent scarcity and non-availability of essential raw materials at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to remove these difficulties;

(c) whether it is a fact that indigenous raw materials are dearer than imported materials;

(d) if so, whether the question of providing necessary raw materials at prices comparable to imported materials through the State Trading Corporation for distribution to small units of soap manufacturers has been considered; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No specific complaint regarding scarcity of raw materials has been received. Imports of tallow, coconut oil and palm oil for non-power units are allowed to the extent of 40 per cent. of their yearly requirements depending upon their past consumption. It is true that imported coconut oil, palm oil and tallow are somewhat cheaper than indigenous raw materials. However, full requirements in respect of these items would not be licensed for import in view of the tight foreign exchage position.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration on the basis of a representation received from the All India Non-Power Soap Makers' Association, Baidyanath, Bihar.

Soap Manufacturers

1158. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-power units of soap manufactures have to face hard competion against power units;

(b) whether any representation has been received for imposing a protective duty on power soap units;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The products of the Non-power soap units do not compete with the products manufactured by organised power units.

(b) and (c). A representation from the All-India Non-power Soap Makers Association, Baidyanath, Deogarh, Bihar has been received. The matter is under consideration.

Crop of Coffee

1159. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a record crop of coffee this year;

(b) whether any new foreign markets for coffee export have been explored;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1960-61 due to export of coffee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to find markets for Indian coffee in the United States of America and Turkey. Limited quantities of coffee have actually been exported to the United States of America in recent years. Steps are also being taken to popularise Indian coffee in Japan. It is, however, too early to indicate at this stage the results of these efforts.

(d) Rs. 7,22,41,551.

Industrial Projects with Russian Help

1160. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has proposed to revise certain industrial projects for which Soviet financial and technical collaboration has already been committed under recent agreements signed by the two countries;

(b) if so, the names of the projects;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Capital at Charge of Private Sector

1161. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date capital at charge of the private sector;

(b) whether details have been worked out of the surpluses which are likely to accrue from private sector enterprises during the course of Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Complete information is not available in regard to all the segments of the Private Sector. However, from the information given in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletins the capital at charge of Joint Stock Companies in the private sector is estimated to be Rs. 1090 crores in 1959. More up-to-date information is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir. The surplus likely to be available from private sector enterprises for investment in Industrial and mineral development during the Third Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 600 crores.

(c) This information is available in the Report on the Third Five Year Plan.

Return of Villagers Kidnapped by Pakistanis

1162. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 13th March, 1961 and state the progress made so far in getting back the 4 villagers kidnapped by Pakistanis near Balakot village border in Jammu?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government are awaiting information from the local authorities.

Subsidy for Housing Programme

1163. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total amount of loans and subsidy proposed to be given to the State Governments dur ing the Third Five Year Plan period for their housing programmes and how much of this will be under Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

Productivity Team on Sugar

1164. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 266 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Productivity Team on sugar has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Swing Credit Limit'

1165. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 267 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Banking arrangements have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the swing credit limit in case of Burma?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Factory Building Layout

1166. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1775 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations in the report of the team sent to study the technique of factory building layout and construction under the Technical Co-operation Mission;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Team was sent abroad by the National Productivity Council which is an autonomous organisation. The Council has brought the recommendations of this Team to the notice of various interests in the country such as Associations, Federations, Chambers of Commerce, Local Productivity Councils, Chief Inspectors of Factories of different States, Director of Industries of diffent States, Team Members and the concerned Departments of Government of India for implementing the recommendations to the extent feasible. The question of implementation of the recommendations by the concerned authorities is being pursued by the National Productivity Council.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1167. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the security staff of the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal went on strike on the 27th April, 1961;

(b) if so, the cause of the strike: and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

Stock of Cotton Cloth in Amritsar

1168. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of cotton cloth has accumulated in Amritsar cloth market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to dispose it of?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No specific report about the accumulation of cotton cloth in Amritsar market has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Artificial Silk Rayon to East Africa

1169. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Delegation to West Asian and East African Countries sponsored by the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase its export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Housing Board for Punjab

1170. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 283 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have discussed the proposal for setting up a Housing Board with the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under the consideration of the State Government

Night Shelter in Ahmedabad

1171. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in construction of a two-storeyed building providing night shelter for people at Ahmedabad?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government of Gujarat who have to implement the project state that the question regarding the construction of the night-shelter at Ahmedabad is under their consideration and will be taken up after completing the requisite formalities.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

११७२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री २८ फरवरी, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३७६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के बारे में परामर्श देने के लिए जो समिति नियुक्त की थी उसने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) : समिति के कार्य की रिपोर्ट के बारे में राज्य सरकार को लिखा गया है । रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Rescue Station at Kothagudium

1173. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rescue Station at Kothagudium will be established;

(b) when the construction of the building will be taken up; and

(c) the amount allotted for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A Rescue Station was opened at Kothagudium on the 21st July, 1961 in a rented building.

(b) After the necessary land has been acquired for which negotiations are being conducted.

(c) A provision of Rs. 2,40,000 has been made in the budget for 1961-62 for construction of buildings for the Rescue Stations at Parasia and Kothagudium.

Hospital at Madras Under Employees' State Insurance Corporation

1174. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the building for 100 bed hospital at Madras by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether the equipment for the hospital has since been ordered; and

(c) when the hospital is likely to be opened for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Short and irregular supply of steel and cement.

(b) Yes.

(c) By the end of 1961. At present the hospital is functioning in a rented building.

Water Supply in Coal Fields

1175. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level Committee to go into the question of water supply in the coal fields has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be received?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hospital in Singareni Collieries

1176. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in the construction of a Regional Hospital at Godavari Khani, Singareni Collieries, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) when the construction is likely to be commenced; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Land has not yet become available.

(b) As soon as land becomes available.

(c) In about 18 months from the date of commencement of the work.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

११७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या योजना मंत्री ५ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६२४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र केविकास के बारे में जो आंकड़े वर्ष १९६०–६१ व वर्ष १९६१–६२ के लिए एकत्र किए जा रहे थे, क्या इस बीच वे प्राप्त हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस का एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्य में और तेजी लाने के लिए कौन-कौन सी विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० मिश्र): (क) और (ख). सन् १९६०–६१ के सम्बन्ध में सूचना योजना आयोग के ज्ञापन संख्या पी०सी०(पी)११-१९-६१ दिनांक २० जून, १९६१ में, दिनांक ५ मई, १९६१ को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६२४ के उत्तर से उत्पन्न आश्वासन की पूर्त्ति में पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

राज्य सरकार से सन् १९६१–६२ के के सम्बन्ध में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बनायी गयी खास योजनाओं पर विशेष निगरानी रखी जा रही है और प्रगति के पर्यवेक्षण एवं अड़चनों को दूर करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र

११७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में एक बृह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): उत्तुंग अंतरिक्ष बृह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र, गुलमर्ग की प्रयोगशाला और उप-सहायक इमारतों का निर्माणकार्य जोरों से चल रहा है और आशा है कि इमारत अगले खुले मौसम तक पूरी हो जायेगी जैसा कि ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४० के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है।

पंजाब में पर्वतीय जाति का विकास

११७९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या योजना मंत्री २ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२५८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष १९६१–६२ में पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विशेष विकास के लिए जो धनराशियां स्वीकृत की जाने वाली थीं क्या इस बीच उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० मिश्र): (क) और (ख). पूरी सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1180. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no service rules for the employees of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether such rules are being framed; and

(c) whether workers' representatives have been or are being consulted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In the case of staff governed by the Factories Act, i.e. Industrial Workers, Standing Orders have been compiled and are under issue. These Standing Orders are subject to certification by the Competent Authority and liable to such modifications as may be required by this Authority. A parallel set of rules applicable to all other non-industrial employees of Heavy Electricals Ltd., have also been compiled and will be issued simultaneously with the Standing Orders.

2. Under the provisions of the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act (1946), the employer has to submit draft Standing Orders to the Competent Certifying Authority and it is left to this Competent Certifying Authority to forward a copy of the Standing Orders to the registered Trade Unions of workmen in the prescribed manner. Thus, employers are not required to consult the workers' representatives.

3. The draft Standing Orders of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., are under consideration of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur, who is the Competent Certifying Authority.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1181 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Electrical Industries at Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have refused to put their seals after testing the switch gears;

(b) if so, the reason for the same;

(c) whether material is now being imported from U.K.

(d) whether U.N.O. has been approached in this matter to effect early supply of material; and

(e) whether production in Heavy Electricals Ltd., is likely to be delayed as a result of delayed supply?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In accordance with the agreement entered into with Mrs. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., are not required to affix A.E.I. seals to the products manufactured in the Bhopal factory. They will have, however, to show on all lables of their products made to A.E.I. specifications "Manufactured in India under A.E.I. Licence".

The Bhopal factory are now implementing a targetted production programme of the value of Rs. 3·5 crores including the manufacture of switchgears, controlgears, transformers etc., to be achieved by March, 1962. For achieving this target, they have arranged to import such of those raw materials and components as cannot indigenously be arranged for or in acute short supply in the country, the delay in procurement of which would seriously give a set back to the production in the factory. U.N.O. have not been approached for assistance in the procurement of raw materials.

Production in the factory at Bhopal is proceeding according to schedule.

Subvention to Nepal

1182 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has approached the Central Government for increase subvention due to the increase in the excise duties; and

(b) if so, the nature of the request made and the Government of India's reaction thereto?,

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Under the present arrangements Central excise duties levied on goods exported from India to Nepal are refunded to the Government of Nepal. No request has

been received from the Government of Nepal for any increase in this subvention.

Press Trust of India

1183. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Federation of Working Journalists has approached the Centre for converting the Press Trust of India into Public Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Government have received a copy of the resolution passed by the Annual Conference of Working Journalists held in the last week of May at Trivandrum which, *inter alia*, emphasised the urgency of converting the Press Trust of India into a Public Corporation.

(b) This is a matter which is primarily the concern of the shareholders of the Press Trust of India. Legally, Government cannot convert the Press Trust of India into a public Corporation.

Export of Non-Traditional Items

1184. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two key members of President Nasser's cabinet visited India with a view to promote the exports of non-traditional items; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit to India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings

1185. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings for an 'inbred' board of management composed of directors drawn entirely from within an undertaking; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The entire report and all the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee are under the consideration of Government.

Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960

1186. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of Companies which have approached the Registrars of Companies for extension of time for holding Annual General Meetings, since they could not hold the Annual General Meeting within six months as required under Section 210 as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960 and the number of cases in which the extension requested has been refused?

The Minister for Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Upto 30-6-1961, 2854 companies approached the Registrars of Companies for extension of time for holding Annual General Meetings since they could not hold these meetings within six months of the close of their financial years as required under Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1960, as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, and such requests were refused in 201 cases.

Registered Unemployed in Bihar

1187. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges upto the 1st July, 1961 in Bihar;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates according to the census of 1961; and

(c) the number of science and medical graduates who are unemployed according to the census of 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The number on the Live Register was 99,296.

(b) and (c). The information is not available.

Charges Against Embassy Officials in Bonn

1188. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 459 on the 23rd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the departmental proceedings against a former charge d'affaires at Indian Embassy at Bonn have been completed;

(b) what are the charges against him;

(c) the findings of the departmental enquiry; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The charges were connected with the purchase of a carpet for his official residence at his previous place of posting. He was charged in the main with misappropriation of a small amount of the sum sanctioned for the carpet, and gross negligence in dealing with government property.

(c) The departmental enquiry found the main charges established against him.

(d) After careful consideration of all the evidence produced, the Government concluded that the officer's *mala fides* had not been proved beyond doubt; though they found him guilty of carelessness in dealing with government property. They, therefore, exonerated him from the charge of wilful misappropriation of government funds or misconduct. And taking into account the punishment the officer had already udergone for his lapses in dealing with government property by the long period of suspense to which he was subjected, and the severe monetary loss he had suffered during the course of the enquiry of more than two years, they have allowed him to resume duty in the grade in which he was when he went on leave pending the enquiry. The officer's promotion has also been held up. It will only be decided on his service performanuce during the next year or two.

Herobhanga Scheme II

1189. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2160 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Herobhanga Scheme II has been sanctioned and taken up for implementation; and

(b) if so, the progress in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

Aluminium Factory near Koyana Project

1190. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards the setting up of any

Aluminium Factory near Koyana Project;

(b) whether any site has been selected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Indian Company which has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the setting up of an aluminium smelter in the Koyna Region is still negotiating in connection with technical and financial collaboration for the scheme.

(b) and (c). According to the terms of the licence issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the undertaking will be located at Pophli, near Chiplun in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra).

Firms Registered with D.G.S. & D.

1191. { **Shri B. Das Gupta:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms registered with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals which makes purchases for Central and State Governments in 1959-60;

(b) the number of applications received for registration and the number approved; and

(c) the number of foreign and Indian firms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) 1849 firms were registered during 1959-60.

(b) 2175 applications were received. 1849 firms were registered.

(c) (i) Number of applications received during 1959-60.

1221 foreign firms.

959 Indian firms.

(ii) Number of firms registered during 1959-60.

1182 foreign firms

667 Indian firms.

Exports to Canada

1192. { **Shri B. Das Gupta:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian goods enjoy preferential rates of duty in Canada; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to boost up exports to Canada?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian goods have been enjoying this preference for a very long period.

(b) Prospects of increasing our exports to Canada are constantly being explored. In particular, the following measures have been taken during the last year:—

(i) A delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council visited Canada.

(ii) A Trade Mission was opened in Vancouver, British Columbia, in order to take care of our commercial interests in that area.

Persons Registered at Employment Exchange, Agartala

1193. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchange, Agartala, during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of candidates recruited by Tripura Territorial Council and Tripura Administration during this period through Employment Exchange;

(c) whether this number is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the reasons of employment being given without going through the Employment Exchange?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 15,959 during 1958, 1959 and 1960.

(b) Tripura Administration—1243
Tripura Territorial Council—319

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Collaboration Agreements with Hungarian Parties

1194. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 collaboration agreements with Hungarian parties have been concluded recently;

(b) if so, the names of the parties and the schemes covered by them; and

(c) what are the main terms of these contracts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Six proposals for collaboration with Hungarian firms have been approved. Details of these agreements are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Titanium Factory in Trivandrum

1195. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new proposal for the expansion of the Titanium Factory at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is envisaged; and

(d) what are the terms of the proposed foreign collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum were granted a licence in April last for effecting a substantial expansion from the earlier licensed capacity of 6500 tons per annum of Titanium Dioxide (both Anatase and Rutile Grades) to 24500 tons per annum. The expansion is for the Rutile Grade. The overall capital cost of the plant and machinery required by the firm is of order of Rs. 3 crores of which equipment worth Rs. 1·7 crores may have to be imported. Another sum of Rs. 1 crore will be required as working capital. The expansion scheme of the firm has been approved subject to certain conditions such as export of 50 per cent of the production, use of indigenous raw materials, ceiling of royalty payments etc. The scheme is expected to provide additional employment to about 200 persons. The scheme also envisages foreign collaboration and the firm is, at present, negotiating the terms.

Recommendation of Rubber Board

1196. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3759 on the 24th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any recommendation has since been received from the Rubber Board for consideration of the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission for certain posts under the Board; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions of Government and when they will be implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to give effect to the revised scales of pay from 1-7-1959.

New Rubber Plantation

1197. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned loan scheme for new rubber plantations on the recommendations of the Rubber Board; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been brought into operation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A scheme of loan assistance to existing small growers for new planting of rubber has been sanctioned. The rules regulating the grant of such loans have been recently finalised, and the scheme is expected to be brought into operation shortly.

Expenses on Prime Minister's Manali Trip

1198. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenses of the holiday trip of Shri Nehru to Manali will be borne by himself or the Government; and

(b) if any expenses have been borne by the Government, the total amount thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, the expenditure was borne by the Prime Minister himself.

(b) No part of the Prime Minister's personal expenditure during his stay at Manali was borne by Government.

Fellowship on Workers' Education

1199. { Shri Indrajit Gupta: / Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Labour Organisation, has awarded fellowship on workers' education during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) the basis on which the selection was made; and

(d) the names of the candidates selected and the names of the organisation to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) Not communicated to us.

(d) 1. Shri K. K. B. Chougule, I.N.T.U.C.

2. Shri N. Vaidyanathan, Teacher-Administrator, Central Board for Workers' Education.

Service of Beef in Ashoka Hotel

1200. { Shri Vajpayee: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra: / Shri Assar: / Shri Naval Prabhakar: / Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: / Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: / Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directors of Ashoka Hotel have reconsidered their policy of serving beef to their guests; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Management of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. has decided to discontinue the service of beef, in any form whatsoever, in the Ashoka Hotel with effect from the 1st July, 1961.

Bomb Explosions in Jammu

1201. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last visit of the Kashmir Premier Bakshi Gulam Mohammed to old Samba-Kathua Road at Plura in Jammu, bombs planted on the road by foreign saboteurs exploded;

(b) if so, how many persons were killed and injured;

(c) whether it is a fact that greater number of explosions have occurred during the first five months of 1961 than during the corresponding period of 1960; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to check the saboteurs?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On May 19, 1961 two bombs planted by saboteurs from Pakistan on the old Kathua Road exploded, resulting in the death of a woman and injuries to her eight years old son.

(c) Yes Sir. During the first five months of 1961, 39 cases of bomb explosions were reported from Jammu and Kashmir as against 32 during the corresponding period of 1960.

(d) On being intercepted, three saboteurs from Pakistan lost their lives in armed encounters with the police.

Literature Regarding China's Aggression on our Borders

1202. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any literature has been published in Indian languages to inform the public about the facts concerning China's aggression on our borders; and

(b) If so, the number of such publications and the languages in which they have been published?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. Three pamphlets have been published in the Indian languages to inform the public about the facts concerning China's aggression on our borders *viz.*, 'India China Relations', 'India China Border Problem' and 'Summary of the Official Report on India China Boundary Question').

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

Export of Pashmina Wool

1203. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Pashmina wool exported during each of the past five years and the foreign exchange earning thereby;

(b) whether Government have been considering the question of banning the export of Pashmina wool and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Export statistics of Pashmina wool prior to November, 1957, are not available. Exports from November, 1957, to June, 1961, were as follows:

Period	Qty. (in Kgs.)	Value (in Rs.)
Nov.-Dec. 1957 .	..	..
1958 . .	87,193	13,68,195
1959 . . .	221,591	40,45,729
1960 . . .	31,809	6,23,406
1961 (Jan. to June 1961) . .	6,055	56,809

(b) No, Sir. .

(c) Does not arise

Spindlage for Worsted Wool

1204. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present spindlage for worsted wool in the different states in the country;

(b) whether government have decided not to sanction any more spindles for worsted wool in any part of the country except in Kashmir under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what are the reasons for this decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

Export of Engineering Industry Goods

1205. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2261 on the 24th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the specific demands of the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council to offer incentives to promote export of engineering industry goods; and

(b) if so, what action has since been taken in pursuance thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government have already set up a Freight Investigation Board and the Council has been asked to refer specific cases for reduction in shipping freights to it with proper justification for the demand. The import entitlement provided under the current Export Promotion Scheme for Engineering goods in sufficiently liberal and no further increase is contemplated at present. The benefits under the Scheme have, however, been extended to exporters who are not manufacturers themselves provided certain conditions are fulfilled. Other questions such as the one relating to reduction in prices of iron and steel are under consideration.

Jute Industry

1206. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the reported resolution of the Bengal Jute Mill Worker's Union, passed in June 1961 urging Government to nationalise the Jute Industry;

(b) if so, what were the reasons advanced by them for their demand; and

(c) what is Government's decision on the demands?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In passing the resolution, the Union seems to have been mainly influenced by the adverse effects likely to be caused by the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association to curtail working hours and to observe block closure of mills in the months of June and July on the employment situation.

(c) No action is proposed to be taken on this demand.

Manufacture of Sewing Machines

1207. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines manufactured in India during the First half of 1961 (State-wise); and

(b) the number of sewing machines exported during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

Import of Dry Fruits from Middle East Countries

1208. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of dates dry fruits imported by sailing vessels from Middle East Countries during the first half of the year 1961?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Rs. 84 lakhs.

Export of Coffee and Tea

1209. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how much progress has been there in the export of Tea and Coffee during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Exports of Indian tea during the first six months of 1961 are estimated at 145·7 million lbs against 132·8 million lbs during the corresponding period of 1960.

Exports of coffee during the six months ending March, 1961 were 12868 metric tonnes against 6707 metric tonnes during the corresponding six months ending March 1960. Later figures are not yet available.

Industrial Training Institutes in Punjab

1210. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme run by the Centre which are working in Punjab;

(b) the present strength of trainees in those institutes; and

(c) the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Seventeen (including Vocational Training Centres for Displaced Persons) as on 30-6-1961.

(b) 3,567.

(c) 4,424.

Economic Division in E.A. Ministry

1211. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of External Affairs is having an Economic Division; and

(b) if so, the nature and functions of this Division?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir; an Economic and Coordination Division started functioning in the Ministry of External Affairs from the 15th July, 1961.

(b) The Division is essentially an advisory unit; and has been created with a view to achieving better coordination at different levels between political and economic policies, affecting India's relations with other countries.

Allottees of Shankar Market, New Delhi

1212. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been served on the allottees of the Shankar Market (New Central Market) in New Delhi to execute lease deeds by the 25th June, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that present allottees had executed rent deeds with the Ministry of Rehabilitation three years back;

(c) whether Government have received protests from the allottees and their association; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.

Chanda): (a) and (b). A large number of shopkeepers have either not executed any deed so far, or the documents signed by them are legally defective. The shopkeepers were, therefor, asked to execute licence deeds.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter has since been discussed with the representatives of the allottees of the markets under the control of the Directorate of Estates and it has been decided that the allottees will be asked to sign lease-deeds and not licence deeds.

Handloom Industry

1213. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to the recommendation of the Working Group on Handloom Industry regarding production of the 2,800 million yards at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period to provide per capita consumption of 19 yards, how Government propose to achieve the target of production;

(b) what proportion of internal requirements of cloth is sought to be met by Handloom Industry; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide a protected market to Handloom Industry by total reservation of dhoties and sarees?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A production target of 3500 m. yds. has been tentatively provided for the decentralised sector during the Third Plan period. Out of this, the handloom industry is expected to produce about 2800 m. yds. Steps are being taken to increase output of yarn by licensing more spindles. Assistance is also being given to Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies to strengthen their share capital and also to enable them to obtain working capital through institutional financing agencies. State Governments are being requested to provide financial assistance to weavers outside the co-operative fold through State Finance Corporations.

The total production of cotton cloth in the country is expected to reach 9,300 million yards by 1965-66 according to the Third Plan. A target of 900 million yards has been proposed for export. On this basis, the production of 2,800 million yards in the handloom industry might account for one third of the total internal requirements.

There is no proposal to extend the area of reservation in the production of fabrics at present enjoyed by the Handloom Industry.

Mishaps in Coal Mines

1214. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recurring mishaps in coal mines resulting in death of miners in large number the Ministry is contemplating to introduce provisions similar to those provided in British Mines and Quarries Act, 1954 and the British Clean Air Act, 1956;

(b) the results of investigations into coal mine disasters including those in which roofs collapsed; and

(c) what precautions are now being taken to ensure regular and timely inspections?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) While framing the Mines Act, 1952, and subsequent amendments, the provisions of foreign legislation, including those of the British, were taken into account and adopted as far as practicable.

(b) During the past six years, five major disasters occurred. All of them were investigated. Three were due to inundation of water and two, to explosion. Action was taken against the management, wherever the management was at fault. Amendments were also made in the safety legislation in the light of the investigation reports.

(c) The Mines Inspectorate is being strengthened further.

Large Scale Industrial Units in U.P.

1215. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the location and particulars of large-scale industrial units in U.P. which have been granted licence in the private sector from 1957-58 to 1960-61;

(b) the location and particulars of large-scale industrial units in U.P. established in the public sector during 1957-58 to 1960-61; and

(c) the expansion programme of old industrial units in the private and public sectors during the Third Five Year Plan in U.P.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 41].

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१२१६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय तथा उसके संलग्न कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने अनुभाग हैं और उन में से कितने अनुभाग हैं जिस में हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहुतायत है ; और

(ख) जिन अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिक हैं उन में से कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग करने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर):

(क) (१) मंत्रालय तथा इससे संलग्न कार्यालयों के अनुभागों की कुल संख्या १२३

(२) जिन अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहुतायत है, उनकी संख्या ५६

(ख) आठ अनुभागों को ऐसा करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

हिन्दी में संदेश

१२१७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी राष्ट्रों के अध्यक्षों को उनके राष्ट्रीय दिवस आदि के अवसर पर भारत की ओर से औपचारिक संदेशों को हिन्दी में भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कब से ऐसी व्यवस्था किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) अन्य देशों में हमारे देश को ऐसा संदेश अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा में भेजने के विषय में क्या पद्धति अपनाई गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस प्रकार का प्रबंध करना कब संभव होगा ।

(ग) अधिकांश देशों का व्यवहार यह है कि वे इस प्रकार के संदेश अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं ।

Ownership Rights of Shops in Sarojini Market

1218. **Shri Raman:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarojini Market Shopkeepers Association, New Delhi have asked for transfer of ownership rights of shops and flats to occupants in Sarojini Market; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) Since the Sarojini Market does not form part of the 'Compensation Pool' and is a non-transferable market, the request of the Association has not been accepted. The control of the market was transferred to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on 1st April, 1958.

सामुदायिक श्रवण क्लब

१२१९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६१ के आरम्भ में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिये किस-किस राज्य में कितने कितने सामुदायिक श्रवण क्लब चालू थे ; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और कितने क्लब खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) वर्ष १९६१ के आरम्भ में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के रेडियो क्लब की राज्यवार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य	स्त्री श्रवण क्लब	बाल श्रवण क्लब
आंध्र प्रदेश	४८९	२२५
बिहार	५	३६
गुजरात	१९	६२
केरल	३३	११७
मध्य प्रदेश	६	९
मद्रास	३०	१८८
महाराष्ट्र	१६९	२५८
मैसूर	४	२२
उड़ीसा	१३८	६२२
पंजाब	—	६
राजस्थान	४	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	२६	६८
पश्चिम बंगाल	४	१३
दिल्ली प्रशासन	६	२
कुल संख्या	९३३	१,६२८

दूसरे राज्यों में ऐसे क्लब नहीं खोले गए थे ।

(ख) क्योंकि इन क्लबों का निर्माण साधारण तौर पर स्वेच्छा से होता है इसलिये इसका अन्दाजा लगाना मुमकिन नहीं है । फिर भी आकाशवाणी केन्द्र लगातार प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं कि स्थानीय स्त्रियों और बच्चों की संस्थाओं के सहयोग से ऐसे क्लबों का निर्माण और किया जाए

रेयन मिलें

१२२०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी रेयन मिले हैं जो कपड़े और धागे दोनों का निर्माण करती हैं ; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी कितनी मिलें स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) केवल एक मिल ऐसी है जो रेयन के कपड़े और धागे दोनों का निर्माण करती है ।

(ख) रेयन के धागे तथा कपड़ा दोनों बनाने वाला मिल स्थापित करने के लिये कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है ।

निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति

१२२१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनसूचित जातियों, अनसूचित आदिमजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों को निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति के बारे में क्या रियायतें दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) इन रियायतों के दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) शहरी क्षेत्रों में कम्पेनसेशन पूल की वे जायदादें जो "अलाटेबल" हैं और जोकि अनसूचित जातियों, अनसूचित आदिम जातियों, तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के कब्जों में थीं, २० प्रतिशत कीमत आरंभ में जमा कराने और शेष किराये के बकाया को मिला कर ७ समानित वार्षिक किस्तों में देने पर उनके नाम कर दी गयी हैं। जबकि वे ऐसी जायदादों के मालिक नहीं बनना चाहते हों उस हालत में किराये की बकाया रकम दीर्घकालीन आधार पर वसूल की जाती है जिसके अनुसार चालू मास के किराये के साथ पिछले एक मास का बकाया किराया भी देना पड़ता है।

पंजाब के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान। खंड जो कि इन वर्गों के कब्जों में थे, २० रुपये प्रति मकान तथा १० रुपये प्रति खंड का नाम मात्र का मूल्य लेकर उनको उनके नाम कर दिया गया है।

(ख) यह रियायतें अनसूचित जातियों, अनसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों को उनकी कमजोर माली हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी गयी हैं।

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनायें

१२२२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९६१ से अब तक कोयला खानों में कितनी घातक दुर्घटनायें हुईं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक में जान और माल की कितनी हानी हुई ;

(ग) जो लोग उपरोक्त दुर्घटनाओं के लिये उत्तरदायी थे, क्या उनके खिलाफ मुकदमें चलाये गये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जून, १९६१ तक ११९।

(ख) एक दुर्घटना में ६ व्यक्ति मरे, दो में पांच-पांच, तीन में चार-चार, ग्यारह में दो-दो, और एक सौ दो में एक-एक। माल की हानि के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं।

(ग) जी हां, जब जरूरी समझा गया।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Horses

1223. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of horses is allowed for improving the breed;

(b) if so, from what countries;

(c) whether licenses are granted to individuals;

(d) the conditions thereof;

(e) the total number of horses for which licenses have been granted during 1960-61; and

(f) the amount of foreign exchange allowed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Licences valid for import from all countries except the Union of South Africa/South West Africa, are granted to private breeders, Organisations, State Governments etc. on *ad hoc* basis in consultation with a Committee constituted for the purpose, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Geldings or Rigs will not be allowed to be imported.

(ii) In the case of imports from countries affected by African horse sickness, a valid certificate of inoculation against the disease should be produced.

(iii) Other certificates required under the Livestock Improvement Act should also be produced..

(iv) Import from Pakistan will be in terms of the Trade Agreement between the two countries and will be subject to certain prescribed conditions *e.g.* with regard to payments arrangements agreed to between the two Governments.

(e) 18 Brood Mares.

(f) Rs. 1,19,000.

Assessment of Progress made by Public Sector Enterprises

1224. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a special unit to assess the progress of the public sector enterprises on a continuing basis and report to the National Development Council?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Planning Commission has set up a section on Public Enterprises with the object mainly of assisting in the consideration of the annual plans of these enterprises and in the preparation of an annual report on the economic and financial aspects of their working. The annual report will be placed before the National Development Council.

Tea Board Employees

1225. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission (Revision of Scales of Pay) as accepted by the Government of India have been implemented in the case of the employees of the Tea Board;

(b) whether the Tea Board has made any representation in this matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Government have extended the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission to the employees of the Tea Board with effect from the 1st July 1959 and the scales of pay of most of the posts under the Board have been revised. The question of revising the pay scales in respect of the few ramaining posts is under examination.

Rebate to Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Punjab

1226. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount as arrears of rebate of hand-

looms weavers' cooperative societies in Punjab is outstanding for payment;

(b) if so, the amount outstanding for payment as on 1st June, 1961;

(c) the reasons for delay in payment; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to pay regularly?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Training in Business Management in Small Industries Service Institutions in Punjab

1227. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given training in Business Management in Small Industries Service Institutions in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

	1959-60	1960-61
(i) Short term course in Business Management.	16	53
(ii) Long term course in Business Management.	7	29

(b) There is regular staff which, besides imparting training in Business Management, is engaged in other work and tenders advice to individual units on different aspects of Business Management. As such no expenditure can be calculated exclusively for Business Management Training. However, a sum of Rs. 480 and Rs. 975 was paid to the guest speakers for giving lectures to the trainees in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively.

Indo-Pak Negotiations regarding Movable Properties

1228. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3747 dated the 24th April, 1961 and state further progress, if any, made in finalisation of negotiations with Pakistan regarding the movable and immovable properties in East Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no further progress except that we are continuing with our efforts at the diplomatic level. Our Acting High Commissioner raised the subject in his discussions with the Pakistan Finance Secretary in May 1961. The latter indicated that he would study the case and give his reply shortly. His reply is still awaited.

Tea Board Employees

1229. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Tea Board have made any representation that retirement benefits now available for Government servants should be made applicable to them also instead of the existing contributory provident fund benefits;

(b) whether the Tea Board has made any recommendation in this matter; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The question of extending the retirement benefits applicable to Central Government servants to the employees of the Tea Board in lieu of the existing Contributory Provident Fund benefits is under examination.

Chemical Dye Industry

1230. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign companies in the chemical dyes industry in India; and

(b) the amount of profit remitted by them outside India during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Such information and statistics are not maintained and are therefore not available.

Powerlooms in Punjab

1231. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of authorised and unauthorised power looms in Punjab State up-to-date with a break up of power looms run on cotton and non-cotton yarn, district-wise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Industries in Ferozepore

1232. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to industries in Ferozepore by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given to individual firms in Punjab for the years 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana has rendered assistance to 90 firms in Ferozepore District.

(b) The time and labour involved in collecting the details will not be commensurate with the results thereof.

Non-ferrous Metals

1233. Shri Khadilkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals issues direct import licences to big industries and established importers;

(b) whether smaller units are required to obtain supplies from established importers;

(c) whether in June 1961 small industrialists in Calcutta had to pay Rs. 245 per quarter of copper while the big industrialists paid only Rs. 170 for the same;

(d) whether similar price differentials are to be found in respect of other metals in all parts of the country; and

(e) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) We are not aware that Small Scale Industrial Units in Calcutta had to pay Rs. 245 per quarter of copper in June 1961. On the contrary, the price of copper supplied to the various Small Scale Industrial Units by the State Trading Corporation during June 1961 varied from Rs. 151 to Rs. 161 per Cwt. depending on the quality of copper.

(d) According to Import Trade Control Policy, the sale price of imported Zinc is restricted to 3½% profit over the landed cost and as such there

cannot be any difference in price of these metals in different parts of the country. There is no control on other non-ferrous metals.

(e) Question does not arise.

Public Sector Industhries in Kangra and Hoshiarpur

1234. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Ministr of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start public sector industries in Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts of Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether any survey has been made for location of such industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregular Allotment of Land in Punjab

1235. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1045 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to take further action on the report about irregular allotment of land in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). No. Inquiry into 23 cases out of those highlighted in the report was undertaken. Out of which inquiry in 13 cases has been finalised and that in the rest is expected to be completed soon.

Banora Colliery

1236. Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident in Banora Colliery in Asansol in June, 1961;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes, on 14-6-1961 at 7.30 A.M. one loader was killed due to fall of coal from the roof when he was gathering loose coal from a fenced-off goaf.

(c) Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, there is a statutory authority with judicial powers to decide and enforce payment of Compensation. Government cannot interfere in such statutory matters.

Photo process and Engraving Equipment Factory, Bangalore

1237. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence was issued to a British firm, the Monotype Corporation Limited, to establish a factory and manufacture photo process and photo engraving equipment at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether it is owned and managed entirely by a foreign concern or whether it is in collaboration with an Indian firm with Indian capital?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No licence is necessary under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture

of Photo process and Photo Engraving equipment.

(b) It is understood that it is entirely a foreign concern.

सिलाई की मशीनें

१२३८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सिलाई की मशीनों का कितना उत्पादन रहा और इस उद्योग में अब तक कितना पैसा लगा हुआ है;

(ख) इस सारे उत्पादन में पंजाब का कितना भाग है;

(ग) क्या भारत से सिंचाई की मशीनें विदेशों को भी निर्यात की गई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस उद्योग के द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भारत को प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ङ) विभिन्न प्रकार की सिलाई की मशीनें कुल मिलाकर कितनी भारत में अब तक तैयार हुई हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क)

बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में वर्ष	उत्पादन	विनियोजन
१९६०	२९७,२८१	३ करोड़ रु० (लगभग)

छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में वर्ष	उत्पादन	विनियोजन
१९६०	४१,६६२	उपलब्ध नहीं

(ख) बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में—३१,६४३
छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में—२०,६०५

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सिलाई की मशीनों (सिलाई मशीनों के ढांचों को शामिल करके) के निर्यात से १९६० में ५३,३८,११४ रुपये अर्जित किये गये । सिलाई की मशीनों (सिलाई मशीनों के ढांचों को निकाल कर) के निर्यात से १९५८ और १९५९ में १५,०७,००० रु० और २३,९६,००० रु० अर्जित किये गये थे ।

(ङ) बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ (जून तक) में सिलाई मशीनों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार हुआ :—

वर्ष	हल्की औद्योगिक (संख्या)	भारी औद्योगिक (संख्या)	घरेलू (संख्या)
१९५९	३४,६६४	१,३१७	२१६,५९८
१९६०	३५,५२७	१,८०१	२५९,८५३
१९६१ (जून तक)	१४,५०८	१,३६५	१३८,८४९

छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में केवल घरेलू किस्म की सिलाई मशीनें बनाई जाती हैं और आंकड़े वर्ष १९६० और १९६१ (जून तक) के ही उपलब्ध हैं जो निम्नलिखित हैं :—

१९६०—४१,६६२ घरेलू किस्म की सिलाई मशीनें

१९६१—१५,८१९ घरेलू किस्म की सिलाई मशीनें
(जून तक)

(८७ स्वीकृत कारखानों में से केवल २६ कारखानों के लिए)

Inter-University Nuclear Science Research Centres

1239. Shri Kodiyan: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish inter-University Centres for research in nuclear science during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of centres to be established;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Centre in this respect;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the location of these centres; and

(e) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (e). Government is considering a proposal to set up two Inter-University Nuclear Centres, one in North India and the other in South India during the Third Five Year Plan period. The proposal is in a preliminary stage. No decision regarding the exact locations of these Centres has been taken, nor have the costs been worked out yet.

Pass Books of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund

1240. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2508 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund accounts of the other 25 subscribers have been completed; and

(b) whether the pass books have been sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for handing them over to the subscribers?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). 12 pass books out of 25, have so far been received by the Department from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. These have been completed and returned to the Corporation for handing them over to the subscribers. The remaining 13 pass books are still awaited from the Corporation.

Pass Books of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund

1241. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply,** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2507 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the remaining 9 pass books of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund have been completed; and

(b) whether the pass books have been sent to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for handing them over to the subscribers?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). 7 pass books have so far been received by the C.P.W.D. from the New Delhi Municipal Committee. These have been completed and returned to the Committee for handing them over to the subscribers. One pass book is reported to have been lost by the subscriber. The remaining one pass book is still awaited from the Committee.

Houses for Industrial Workers

1242. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for constructing houses for the industrial workers in different States during Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the State Governments have fully utilised the funds; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts sanctioned/drawn by the State Governments etc. during the Second Five Year Plan period for the construction of houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3090/61].

(c) The factors principally responsible for shortfalls in utilisation of the full sanctioned amounts were:

(i) Non-availability of suitable land at reasonable costs and the cumbersome procedure of land acquisition which inevitably resulted in delays; and

(ii) Shortage of essential building material for housing on account of priorities for projects like dams, bridges, roads etc.

श्रीलंका में भारतीय

१२४३. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने भारतीयों ने श्रीलंका की नागरिकता प्राप्त कर ली है; और

(ख) कितने भारतीयों को श्रीलंका की नागरिकता प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) श्रीलंका में जिन भारतमूलक लोगों ने जनवरी १९६१ के अन्त तक श्री लंका की नागरिकता हासिल कर ली थी, उनकी संख्या १,२६,८६३ है ।

(ख) उन भारतमूलक लोगों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है, जिनको श्रीलंका की नागरिकता हासिल करने में मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । बहरहाल यह बताया जा सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिए प्रार्थनापत्र दिये थे, लेकिन जिनके प्रार्थनापत्र श्रीलंका के अधिकारियों द्वारा दिसम्बर १९६० के अन्त तक नामंजूर कर दिये गये थे उनकी संख्या ६,९१,९७५ है ।

कार्यालय के भवन बनाना

१२४४. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी मकानों में स्थित किन-किन सरकारी कार्यालयों ने अपने भवन बनाने की मांग की है;

(ख) उनमें से किन की मांग मंजूर कर ली गई है और जिन की नामंजूर कर दी गई है : और

(ग) उनकी मांग को सवीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क), (ख) और (ग). निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्रालय दिल्ली । नई दिल्ली में उन विभिन्न मंत्रालयों विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, जिन्हें सामान्य समूह में स्थान प्राप्त करने का हक है, सामान्य समूह में कार्यालय-भवन बनवा रहा है । इनमें से किसी विभाग द्वारा अपने लिए भवन बनवाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । परन्तु वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी विभागों तथा स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं आदि के भवन-निर्माण के अपने अपने कार्यक्रम हैं और उन्हें अपनी निर्माण की किसी योजना के लिए इस मंत्रालय से मंजूरी नहीं लेनी होती ।

Multi-storeyed Building for United Nations

1245. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to build for the U.N. a multi-storeyed building in New Delhi to serve as the regional offices of the numerous U.N. Organisations.

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has agreed to meet the rupee cost of the building estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs as a gesture of goodwill towards the world organisation;

(c) whether the site for the building has been selected; and

(d) the time by which it will be ready?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India will bear the cost which, however, is not yet known as the plans and estimates are still to be drawn up.

(c) Not yet.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time.

Seniority Lists for C.P.W.D. Employees

1246. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2014 on the 21st March, 1961 and state whether the Zonal seniority lists of Class III Ministerial posts for purposes of promotion and retrenchment and All India Seniority Lists for confirmation have so far been prepared?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No. It will take some more time to finalise the work.

Chowkidars in C.P.W.D.

1247. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chowkidars on regular establishment in the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether they are supplied with uniforms;

(c) if not, whether Government is considering the question of supplying uniforms to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 59.

(b) 3 Chowkidars initially appointed on the regular establishment had already been supplied with uniforms. As regards remaining 56 Chowkidars, who had been brought on to the regular establishment from the work-charged establishment recently, uniforms have not been supplied to them.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Edible Oils

1248. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to open new factories to produce edible oils in private as well as public sectors; and

(b) what is the total production of such oil and whether it is adequate for our requirements during the coming years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) India is self-sufficient in edible oils. The edible oil industry in the country has some surplus capacity. For this reason—and also with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Village Ghani Industry—Government's present policy is not to allow the setting up of new oil mills.

(b) The total production of such oils during 1958-59 and 1959-60 was 1,701,000 tons and 1,555,000 tons respectively. The production depends on the agricultural crop of oil seeds in the country every year.

Unauthorized Structures in Sarojini Nagar Market, New Delhi

1249. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many shopkeepers in the Sarojini Market, New Delhi, in the Government servants' residential colony of Sarojini Nagar, have constructed pucca structures over and around their business premises which has not only spoiled

the architectural beauty of the Market but have created near slum conditions in the vicinity;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to demolish such unauthorized structures; and

(c) whether the offenders have been penalized?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). It is a fact that certain shopkeepers in Sarojini Market have constructed unauthorised structures in the premises allotted to them. The allottees concerned have been asked to obtain the approval of the Central Public Works Department, for such constructions failing which their allotments are liable to be cancelled if the structures are not removed.

Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan, New Delhi

1250. **Shri Amar Singh Damar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the exact number of employees at present in Khadi Gram Udyog Bhawan, Regal Building, New Delhi;

(b) what is the total number of women employees;

(c) the methods of recruiting staff;

(d) the number of matriculates among the staff; and

(e) the number of appointments made directly by the Officer in charge of the said institution during the last three years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 213.

(b) 12.

(c) Employees are recruited from time to time. The recruitment is made on the basis of the applications received direct or as a result of advertisements and the names recommended by the employment exchanges. The selection is made by a Selection Committee consisting of the Manager and 3 senior officers of the Bhavan. Excepting a few vacancies which are filled in after giving six months local practical Training to the selected candidates, it is essential that the applicants must have passed Salesmanship Training Course of 6 months of the Bhavan.

(d) 92.

(e) Nil.

Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra

1251. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra have asked for advance under the Reserve Bank Credit Guarantee Scheme during 1960-61 and from April 1961 to June 1961;

(b) if so, the names of the industries who have sent in applications; and

(c) names of those to whom advances have been made?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information regarding names of applicants is confidential.

Cement Plants

1252. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences granted by Government for expansion of the present cement plants and installation of new units have not been utilised;

(b) if so, what is the number of such licences issued in 1960-61 and how many have not been utilised; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to take over distribution of cement and hand it over to the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) All the licensed schemes are reviewed and licences

revoked in cases in which it appeared that the schemes would not be completed. Where there was a possibility of the scheme being completed, the validity of the licence was or is being suitably extended.

(b) Ten licences were issued during 1960-61. The schemes covered by these licences are due to be completed in 1962-63 or so.

(c) Since 1956, the distribution of cement has been entrusted to the State Trading Corporation of India Limited as any agency of Government, under the provisions of the Cement Control Order.

NEPA Mills

1253. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the efforts of NEPA Mills in Madhya Pradesh have failed to double their production;

(b) what are the reasons for this failure; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to help the NEPA Mills to double the production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The proposal of the Nepa Mills to double its production from 30,000 tons to 60,000 tons per year has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Detailed Project Report for the implementation of the expansion programme is under preparation.

International Film Festival at Moscow

1254. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian films were exhibited at the International Film Festival held at Moscow in July, 1961;

(b) if so, the list of Indian films exhibited there; and

(c) what steps are being taken for exhibiting in our country the Japanese and Russian films 'Island' and 'Clear Skies' which gained merit in the festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Feature film—'Chaudhvin Ka Chand' (Hindi).

Documentary film—'Himachal' (Revised).

(c) Government do not arrange for exhibition in India of foreign films considered meritorious in Film Festivals abroad.

Amount Lapsed during Second Plan

1255. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Onkar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has by now known the amount which had lapsed from the allocations of the Second Five Year Plan in various States; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount (State-wise) and the reasons advanced by various State Governments for their lapses?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production-cum-Training Centre for Salt

1257. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a production-cum-training centre for salt has been established in West Bengal;

(b) if not, since how long it is pending;

(c) whether it is a fact that licences for the manufacture of salt in West Bengal are liberally issued;

(d) if so, how many licences were applied and how many have been granted since 1950 (year-wise); and

(e) whether only big salt manufacturing firm is going to be established in the public sector in West Bengal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The establishment of the centre was sanctioned in July, 1959. The scheme will be implemented as soon as land for the centre is made available by the State Government.

(c) Government's policy is to encourage manufacture in areas such as West Bengal which are deficient in salt production.

(d) 5 applications were received in 1957 and 1 in 1960. 2 licences were granted in 1959.

(e) The matter is under consideration of the State Government whether to establish a salt works in the Contai area in the State sector.

Cement for Andhra Pradesh

1258. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre for enhancing the quota of cement for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the present quota allocated for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) what is the revised quota suggested for the State; and

(d) whether any action has been taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 69,900 tonnes for the quarter July—September, 1961.

(c) The quarterly demand of the Andhra State Government is 120,000 tons.

(d) It has not been possible to meet the demands of the various States in full for the reasons already explained to the House in reply to Question No. 26 dated 7th August, 1961. However, an additional *ad hoc* allotment of 6,000 tonnes has been made for State Projects in Andhra Pradesh for the quarter July—September, 1961.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Torture of Goan Nationalist Leader

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions on the same matter, one from Shri Hem Barua and the other by Shri Braj Raj Singh, namely:

> "The explosive situation created by the reported reign of terror instituted by the Portuguese authorities in Goa resulting in Mr. Eusbio Veigas, a nationalist leader, being tortured to death in a Goan jail, and the policy of inept passivity adopted by Government so far as Portuguese colonies in India are concerned."

What can this Government do?

Shri Hem Barua (Guhati): As I have said in my adjournment motion, there has been veritable reign of terror instituted in Goa by Portugal; tortures are committed on the nationalists, and the persons concerned with the movement for the liberation of that territory are subjected to inhuman treatment. Artists, poets etc., are arrested and sent for long-term imprisonment in Portugal.

Mr. Speaker: When did this gentleman die?

Shri Hem Barua: Very recently. He was a nationalist. He was captured and on his body was put burning charcoal in order to extract a confession or information from him about the liberation movement organised in Goa.

Shrimati Violet Alva, our Deputy Minister, has made a very strong statement about it. She has gone so far as to say that the Government of India will have to reorient its policy.

My submission is this, that except for living in the quixotic hope that with the dissoution of the Portuguese colonies in the other parts of the world, Goa would be free, the Government have not been able to offer a single convincing argument for the continued occupation of these territories in India by Portuguese. With India's freedom, this territory should also have been free, and that is why I want to discuss this matter, the inept policy pursued by the Government. It is high time our army marched into the territory because of this repressive policy of Portugal. I want the adjournment motion to be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: The general policy is there, has been there all along. Year after year we have been referring to it. Today possibly there may be some reference to it, and hon. Members will have an opportunity. I only wanted to know, so far as the death due to torture is concerned, what exactly the hon. Member wanted, how the hon. Prime Minister could have prevented it, what more steps have to be taken etc., not about the general policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Shrimati Alva is reported to have said:

> "Apart from approaching the UN, India will have to think of other methods of stopping the Portuguese from indulging in atrocities on our flesh and blood."

We want a clarification. The Prime Minister the other day said that Goa would soon be a real part of the country. In the circumstances, I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government to remove the apprehensions in the minds of the Goan nationals that if they go on like this, they would be massacred and murdered in Goan territory.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We are not discussing, I presume, at the present moment, the whole question of Goa and what steps we should take.

Mr. Speaker: Only this death due to torture.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing very definite is known about it yet. I believe this gentleman has died, and certain rumours are circulating round about Belgaum about it. We have tried to get in touch with Bombay, those people who keep in touch with Goa, and Bombay knows nothing about it. We are trying to get more information. We may get it.

No doubt, Shrimati Alva, when she went to Belgaum, heard about this. Even in what she says, she has said, if the news is true, then this and that, so that she herself was not quite clear about the actual facts, though, naturally, if the facts as stated here are true, they are shocking, disgraceful, and that is what Shrimati Alva said.

We shall certainly try to find out, in so far as we can, what the actual facts of this and other questions of Portuguese repression are. And if it is necessary and desirable to vary our policy in regard to Goa, we shall do so.

FAST UNTO DEATH BY MASTER TARA SINGH

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, I had given notice of an adjournment motion, to which consent has not been given by you. From the slip sent to me, I think you have misunderstood the purpose for which it has been given, and so it was not allowed.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is written: fast undertaken by Master Tara Singh. The object is not to discuss the fast undertaken by him, but the serious situation arising out of the failure of the Central Government to accept the principle of reorganisation of Punjab on a linguistic basis and the consequent fast.

There has been some correspondence between the Prime Minister and Master Tara Singh. In Parliament we do not know anything about it. Is it not necessary for us at least today to know what the circumstances were, what the correspondence was and what the Government's attitude is, as far as the reorganisation on a linguistic basis is concerned, because a serious situation is arising out of the refusal of the Government to reorganise Punjab on a linguistic basis?

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly held that the decisions of Parliament cannot be upset or cancelled by such a coercive process as an individual, however great he might be, undertaking a fast. If so, we might dissolve this Parliament and allow that gentleman to take charge of the administration. I am really surprised. From time to time, this matter has been coming. Somebody who is not satisfied with the decisions of Parliament, a decision by representatives from all parts of the country, decides. . . . (*interruption*) I am afraid that of all persons in this country, the last persons that ought to encourage such a thing are Members of Parliament. Any Member of Parliament can introduce a legislation. The reorganisation of States was an Act of Parliament, after a committee had reported on it. We have passed it. We have got the right to annul and take a new decision. It is open to the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, to introduce a Bill here for the amendment of the Constitution. It is not the right exclusively of the Government. Only, he must get sufficient number of people to do so. Without taking the proper constitutional steps open to him, to say that Master Tara Singh is undertaking a fast and that I should adjourn this House is not proper. I am not going to allow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): A potentially explosive situation has arisen in the country, and.....

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ....I expect you, as representing the sovereignty of Parliament, not to take a purely administrative view of the Matter as Government might conceivably do. As the representative of Parliament, as the symbol of Parliament's sovereignty and strength and interest in the country, we ask you to give us an opportunity of discussing a situation which might be very dangerous to the solidarity and the integrity of the country. It is not because of any discussion on the merits of the matter that we want the House to be adjourned. We want the House to have a short discussion on this matter only in order to prevent all the deleterious consequences that might follow this event the event which started yesterday, an event which the Prime Minister is very much in the know of.

He has been in correspondence, and he has been interviewing all kinds of people. So, we want to know

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

more about it. The Prime Minister and his Deputy have already submitted to Parliament a record of the discussion which the Prime Minister had with Sant Fateh Singh, and Sant Fateh Singh has sent to Members of Parliament another version of that same conversation with the Prime Minister. This kind of thing naturally requires a certain amount of discussion. We are in possession of certain facts, so-called facts, if you please, certain reports in regard to this matter, and Master Tara Singh, who has been a national figure for a very long time, has now taken recourse to a fast unto death as he calls it, and naturally the minds of the Punjabi-speaking people are deeply perturbed, and we share their perturbation. That is why we ask you, as the symbol of Parliament, to give us an opportunity of discussing a very potentially explosive situation that has arisen.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. I beg to submit that an adjournment motion is essentially a censure motion against the Government, although it pertains to a matter of urgent public importance. Adjournment motion can come only on a question of omission or commission in Government policy. Any urgent matter which arises, in which the Government is not at all involved, cannot be made a subject of an adjournment motion. This is not a forum for any party propaganda. I submit, therefore, that an adjournment motion is relevant only when it actually censures the policy of the Government. Here the policy is not involved at all. Therefore, it is out of order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, you have said that my adjournment motion is not on something which Parliament has passed. Parliament has passed a law regarding the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis. After Parliament passed that law, there were some instances. Maharashtra State was not then formed. Afterwards, Maharashtra and Gujarat States were formed. That principle of reorganisation of States on linguistic basis had not been accepted so far as Punjab was concerned and a situation has arisen today where Parliament does not know what are the correspondence and other things that are going on.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament cannot be censured.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Parliament does not know the discussion that has taken place. We want a statement at least about that.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I would request my colleague Shri Gopalan not to seek to raise this issue through an adjournment motion because I do not think that the matter that we would like to be discussed can be usefully discussed in the context of an implied or explicit censure on the Government. I feel that this is a matter which should be discussed in the Parliament because a fruitful dialogue can take place here. Outside the discussion is going on and going on at a pace which is rather disturbing and which is likely to degenerate if it has not already done so into a dialogue between deaf. This is a problem where we cannot shut our eyes and we should see whether it should be discussed in one way or the other. You said, Sir, let a Bill be introduced. I beg of you, as Mr. Speaker, and through you I appeal to the Prime Minister to let us have an opportunity to discuss it because all of us here are not interested in party propaganda. This is a serious matter and we would like to put our heads together and see if any solution can be evolved. It is in that spirit that Shri Gopalan would like to approach it. Probably he took hold of this adjournment motion merely for the purpose of raising it but the spirit behind it is not one of censuring the Government but one of trying to discover a solution for this question. We all share the distress and agony that is being felt by a section of our people

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

to see if this matter can be resolved in a manner which would satisfy all concerned. I feel that this House should be given an opportunity by you, Sir, if possible better still by the Prime Minister himself providing us with this opportunity because it is to him that we look for effective leadership..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I accept the suggestion of Shri Asoka Mehta for a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might be the suggestion, all that I am concerned with is whether I should allow the adjournment motion. The hon. Members know that they can give calling attention notices on some matters and that they can raise discussions on urgent matters when they want to discuss them. On this matter itself, he can table a motion and ask me to allot a particular time in consultation with the Government and if it is in public interest I will certainly do so. But adjournment motion is not the proper method. All that I would say is this. Let nobody go about with the idea that if somebody undertakes a fast, immediately whatever this House has done or does becomes useless, as if the hon. Members have never cared to address themselves to these problems until a fast is undertaken and so when a fast is undertaken whatever has been done should be unsettled. I am actually surprised as to what my functions are so far as this matter is concerned—to make Parliament decisions absolutely useless? If a serious situation arises, irrespective of any technicalities there are a hundred ways in which they could be brought before this House. Adjournment motion is not the proper remedy. If hon. Members are interested, let them do it. I cannot myself undertake this business. If hon. Members are interested, they know how to raise a discussion or how to call the attention of the Government and so on. If they adopt one of the other ways, they can have the discussion. If they do so and if the House and the Government agree I will also consider whether in public interest. I schould allow a discussion or not. Adjournment motion is not the proper remedy. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is a calling attention notice on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I shall consider it.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I have put in two adjournment motions and you have withheld your consent.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We have fallen into this habit once again. We have relapsed to this habit once again—of raising adjournment motions after they have been disallowed..... (*Interruptions.*) What is the subject of my disallowing it then?

Shri Rajendra Singh: There has been firing in my constituency. That is a very serious matter. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister as to what has happened.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to disallow any matter of urgent or public importance being raised in this House. The only question is whether it ought to be in the form of adjournment motion. So long as I have got the right to decide whether I should bring it before the House in the form of an adjournment motion or not, I shall decide it. There can be differences of opinion. The hon. Members may not agree with me. But I disagree with him and say that this is not the proper method of ventilating the grievances with respect to this matter. There are other methods.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Whenever there has been firing in any part of the country, you have allowed a discussion to be held in the House. There has been firing in my constituency in the railway premises. The Railway Minister is here. I should like to know what has really happened.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot help him.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Why this discrimination against me?

Mr. Speaker: I am very indulgent.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am very grateful to you, Sir, but this is a matter which is agitating the entire State.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is a new procedure in this House, Sir. You stand up and the hon. Member goes on talking; you say he must stop but he goes on talking. Is this a new procedure that we are introducing into this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have always said that whenever a single Member is recalcitrant I look to the Leader of the Group to control him.... (*Interruptions.*) Otherwise, I will not recognise any Groups here. If nobody takes that resposibility. I know what to do. I do not want to take the extreme steps. I first of all appeal to the hon. Member himself not to go on interrupting the proceedings of the House and when I say so he must abide by it. There are a number of ways to raise discussion on a matter. If he is not convinced of my ruling, he can write to me or he can come and see me and I shall bring it up the next day if I think that there is some force in his arguments. But if he goes on like this, as the hon. Prime Minister rightly asks, how for can we go on like this? I, therefore, look to this House and I always expect the Leaders of the groups to which the individual hon. Members belong to request them to maintain order. The Leader ought to control him and if it does not happen I will prove what I can do.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, you have indirectly and directly referred to me.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I referred to him.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have constantly tried to extend to you in my personal capacity as well as in my capacity as the spokesman of my party the fullest co-operation. But I believe that very often questions are raised here on adjournment motions and some kind of explanation is sought from this side. This morning itself, there was an adjournment motion moved by Shri Hem Barua and Shri Braj Raj Singh. Before you decided as to whether that adjournment motion is to be allowed or disallowed, my hon. friend Shri Gopalan stood up and brought in an entirely different matter. As a matter of fact records will show that you have not declared your decision on that matter. He came in and started talking about something else and nobody objected to it. Now, it appears that certain rules are applied to some set of Members but are not applied to the other set of Members. I find it very difficult to control my colleague when this is the position. I had written to you also on a large number of occasions. I am very sorry to say it here. I have drawn your attention on more than one occasion that there is a feeling that a certain set of Members can get away with certain things while the other set of Members are expected to behave in a particular manner. If that is so, I am afraid no leader would be able to intervene in the House or should intervene. If a certain condition is to be rigidly followed in this matter, I assure the Leader of the House on behalf of my Group, that I shall be the first to see that order is maintained on this side.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry. All that I can say is that it is regrettable that Shri Gopalan should have stood up to intervene like that. It is very wrong. I am appealing to all hon. Members. But merely because somebody commits an error, should he also commit the same error? I expect standards to be maintained. If somebody goes beyond a limit. I am trying to tell him that it is

[Mr. Speaker]

wrong. to copy the example of some of some others, while he may be doing always the right thing. I can never appreciate this argument. One wrong is not justified by another wrong. I am trying to control all sections of the House. What I said to Shri Asoka Mehta applies equally to the leader of the Communist group. Shri Gopalan knows definitely that if he wants this matter to be raised he can talk to me. I disallow some matters, and I bring some matters where I want some kind of explanation to be given on the floor of the House before I give my consent.

There are three ways in respect of Adjournment Motions. One is, I allow an Adjournment Motion and I come prepared. I merely want to have the views of both the sections of the House. Another way is, for some clarification I bring it up here so that after clarification is made by the Government, then, there is no need for me to give my consent. The third is, there are other matters where I am definite that no consent ought to be given, and I do not bring them at all to the House. In that case, if an hon. Member thinks that that matter ought to be brought to the House, in some form, he can talk to me about the matter, and then I will bring it up even during the course of the day or the next day. I expect this practice to be adopted. But if some persons persistently defy that order, it is not good. What Shri Asoka Mehta says is that I must have intervened and asked Shri Gopalan to sit down and if he did not do so, I should ask him to go out. I did not go to that extent, and I do not go to that extent in all cases, but that does not mean discrimination at all.

If Shri Asoka Mehta did not go to that extent, I respect him. Therefore, let us not follow the wrong things done by some Members and treat it as an excuse for saying that "my own Member also would do the same thing."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The Members are doing it all the time.

Mr. Speaker: They will settle that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are so many instances which I may point out here and for which I can give you the papers. Where you have not given consent to my Adjournment Motion, I did not get up or speak. Once or twice, I have personally spoken to you. I did not get up and speak in cases where you had disallowed it. Today, I stood up because I thought it is a very important and serious matter. At least there have been a dozen occasions when you have disallowed the motion and where I did not get up and say anything. If necessary, I shall point out to you how many times my notice, of or request for Adjournment Motions had been disallowed and where I did not get up. I only had said, "I do not want to get up because you have disallowed it."

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City-Central): Since you have referred to me, may I point out one thing? Is it good manners that when a Member of Shri Asoka Mehta's group is hauled up, he should start attacking another group? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would respectfully submit, Sir, that some precise rule should be put down and followed strictly and rigorously regardless of anybody, whether he is a Minister on this side or whether he is a Member of the Opposition. But the difficulty does arise when there is no particular precision, not in the printed book, but in practice. If there is that precision and that is clearly followed, then practically no difficulty will arise.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest that you agree to the revision of the rules by the Rules Committee of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The first rule should be, obviously—of course, I say it with respect—that no one should get up when, you, Sir, are speaking.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Including yourself. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The Prime Minister never commits that mistake. Now, so far as Adjournment Motions are concerned, it does not require any modification of any rule. The rules are clear. There are certain matters of great importance. If I consider they are matters of urgent public importance, I bring them to the House. The rules are clear. The only question is, after hearing the Members formally, I ask the Members to rise in their seats and if 15 or 25 Members rise in their seats, then consent is given. The consent is given for making the motion. Then it is for the House to adopt it. There are some cases where I want to hear both sides before I make up my mind to give my consent or not. There are matters where I am definite that consent ought not to be given. In those cases, where I feel that I should have some clarification, I bring them to the House, but as soon as some clarification is made, I do not give my consent. The Members are satisfied. The difficulty arises only with respect to cases where, though I am satisfied that consent ought not to be given, but hon. Members rise in their seats. They ought not to rise in their seats when I have not given the consent. If they want me to change my mind, they can write to me or see me, and I may waive my objection relating to immediate urgency and bring it up the next day. But unfortunately that rule is not observed. The rule is clear.

If hon. Members think that they ought to get up, they get up and they go on talking, and in such cases, either I must bodily remove them or ask them to keep quiet! I expect every hon. Member of this House to observe decorum and instead of my being forced to take up the ultimate law and then asking them to quit this House for not adopting particular methods of procedure or following the rules of procedure. We have spent four and a half years comfortably and well without my asking any hon. Members to go out of the House. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I hope and trust that the same harmonious atmosphere will prevail and that all sections of the House will observe decorum. I shall certainly see that all legitimate grievances are allowed to be brought up before the House and full and frank discussion is allowed to all sections of the House. They need have no anxiety.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): What about your decision?

Mr. Speaker: No more decision is required.

12·27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Block closure by Indian Jute Mills Association

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The block closures observed by the Indian Jute Mills Association owing to scarcity of raw jute."

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): It is a two-page statement. Shall I read it, or shall I place it on the Table of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We want it to be read.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): it may be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Cannot the hon. Minister give a brief summary of it in five or six lines?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is an important matter; we have tried to raise it here many times.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): It is an important matter and every day reports appear in the newspapers about it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are anxious that they should participate in the discussion which has been tabled or which has been put down in the order paper for today. If the paper is laid on the Table, I shall certainly distribute copies of it to hon. Members. No discussion on that will be allowed now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We may have one or two points to make on it, if you could hold it over till tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may read it first and if there is some clarification required, I shall allow some urgent questions to be put. The hon. Minister may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

12.28

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Registrar of Newspapers for India for 1961

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3097/61].

Notifications, Rules, etc., under the Companies Act and Rubber Act

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 813, dated the 24th June, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule X of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3098/61].

(ii) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 814, dated the 24th June, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3099/61].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947:

(a) The Rubber Board Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1242 dated the 3rd June, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3100/61].

(b) The Rubber Board Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1243, dated the 3rd June, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-3101/61].

Reports on Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports:

(i) Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1959-60.

(ii) Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1960-61 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3101/61].

12.29 hrs.

RE: REPORT ON GORESHWAR RIOTS

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, may I point out that the report on the Goreshwar riots in Assam, which has been really the result of a Parliamentary Committee and the debates in Parliament here, has not yet been laid on the Table of the House. I have been waiting for it for the last seven to eight days. The report was really as a result of our discussion here as well as the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee. It should have been placed on the Table of the House. We had raised it in the form of questions last time. The Lok Sabha has been meeting here for the past ten days but that report has not yet been placed on the Table of the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not clear why a copy of that report should be placed on the Table of the House. As a matter of fact, without any demand being made upon me, I was arranging to place the report in the library of Parliament so that Members may read it. As a matter of fact, I have not got it; perhaps my hon. colleague, the Home Minister, may have it. I was actually writing to them to have a few copies sent over to us, so that I could place them in the library. If it is your wish that a copy of it should be laid on the Table of the House, I shall do so. But it is rather unusual that an enquiry report of a State Government should be laid on the Table of the House. But I am prepared to do so, if it is your wish.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is, in cases where a particular recommendation has been made by a Parliamentary Committee, it is better to have the report laid on the Table of the House. Not that it matters very much, except that it is a technical detail.

Mr. Speaker: I can only say this much. It does not arise out of the reports relating to the coal mines, which are being laid on the Table of the House. I was really taken a back at this suggestion, I thought it was something relating to coal mines. But this relates to something else. I do not carry everything in my mind. They say the State Government is going to have a report. Why not the hon. Member, who conscientiously writes letters with respect to these matters, write to me? I would have requested the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table, or if he had any objections, consider them. Merely because some papers are laid on the Table, how can the hon. Member say that some other papers also may be laid on the Table? I am rather surprised.

12·30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SIXTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12·30½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and forty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Lands and Cantonments.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 16-8-61.

12.31.

ASSAM MUNICIPAL (MANIPUR AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Municipal Act, 1956, as in force in the Union territory of Manipur.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Municipal Act, 1956 as in force in the Union territory of Manipur."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.32 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Sir, we have this discussion almost in every session and, normally speaking, the discussion may be divided into two parts: one, the narration of the world's ills, the various ills that the world suffers from and which do not seem to lessen but tend to increase, and, secondly, some of our own problems in regard to foreign countries.

Now, although our own problems naturally affect us and interest us, the major problems are, nevertheless, the world's problems, because if something goes wrong in the world it affects us.

At the present moment the world is facing rather a serious situation. For the last few years there has been a great deal of talk of disarmament, of lessening tension in the world and all that. All this talk has, unfortunately, led, in the present months, to further armament instead of disarmament. Now there is a greater degree of armament and a very definite drift towards an international conflict on a big scale.

Immediately, of the many issues, the world's biggest problem relates to Germany and to the city of Berlin. These matters relating to Germany—West Germany, East Germany, West Berlin and East Berlin—are dependent on a large number of agreements, protocols and the like ever since, I think, 1942 they started up to later in 1945, 1947 and 1948 and so on—and I do not propose to go into all these articles and protocols. Indeed, normally speaking, a decision on them should be made by the principal parties concerned, and we have no direct business to interfere or to express our own opinion. I have, therefore, refrained from expressing any opinion about the legal issues involved, but when a matter threatens to engulf the world in war then it is everybody's interest that this should be avoided. So I have mentioned it, though I do not propose to go into any detail with regard to it.

Now, there are two or three matters, however, that stand out. Recently, in the last two or three days, something has been done which has increased tension. What the legal implications of that are, it is rather a difficult matter—how far one can stop egress or ingress from one part of Berlin or ingress from one part of Germany to the other. But there are two or three things. The first is, I think, whether one likes it or not, as a geographical fact there are two States existing now in Germany: one is West Germany or the Federal Government of Germany, and the other is East Germany. It is desirable, I think it would be a normal development, for the two States to come together. Now, how

they can come together is not clear to me, until and unless these tremendous tensions are resolved somehow and the fears and suspicions that afflict some of the great powers are lessened, because they can either be brought together by a process of war—and one tries to avoid that because that will destroy not only them but others too—or by some agreement. That agreement can only come when these tensions are less and the fears of each party are also much less. I do not myself understand how the geographical fact of two States is going to, well, cease to exist by any other process except by agreement or war. There is no other way out of it. Now, those States not only stand by themselves but one of them, namely, the Federal Government, that is West Germany, is a very important member of the NATO alliance. East Germany is a member of the Warsaw alliance. So there are not only two States, but States having separate alliances with groups of countries.

Now, at the present moment, one issue which has arisen, and which should I hope be cleared up, is the question of the relationship of West Berlin to West Germany and the access to West Berlin from parts of West Germany. I should have thought that it is an admitted matter that the fullest facilities for access to West Berlin should be given. I believe, it has been recognised—naturally Western Germany and western powers want that—fully by Mr. Khrushchev too. If that is a fact, everybody agrees then that at least one major cause of tension and friction will disappear, whatever other developments may take place, and I believe it is this fear that not now but step by step a situation might arise when this access to West Berlin will be stopped or hindered that gives rise to so many fears and, therefore, even some other steps which may not be objectionable or objected to. But that could be made clear, that whatever else happens this access to West Berlin will remain. It is rather presumptuous of me or anyone to suggest anything to the great powers who are involved in this but, nevertheless, because the situation is so dangerous one has to say something and cannot remain quiet about it. Thus far, in spite of the fact that West Germany and East Germany are opposed to each other, are members of opposing alliances and, in a sense, do not almost recognise each other, the fact is, and quite inevitably, there have been many contacts between them. Large numbers of workers go from West Germany to East Germany; have been going in the past, and large numbers of people from East Germany go to West Germany, work for the day and go back. That has been happening till recently. I am not sure if it is happening now, for the last two days or not, but I gather that in spite of the closure of the frontier, still there is a fair amount of movement between the two and people go. A son of a friend of mine, who is in West Germany, telephoned yesterday because his father was rather anxious about him, and said "don't worry, we are still moving about from West Germany to East Germany". In fact, he told me that he was speaking from East Germany though he was living in the western part. So, he came to East Germany from the western part and telephoned, and there is a reason for it from his point of view, because, the telephone costs are cheaper from East Germany to Delhi. So, these contacts by men, trade, commerce, etc. go on.

If it is our objective that the two Germanys should come together and there should be a unified Germany, I should have thought that the process would be to help these contacts so that there are more and more contacts and, ultimately, it becomes easier to unify them. But, of course, the real difficulty is behind these two Germanys are two opposing forces, two alliances, two blocs and until that is removed, the tension between the two

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

is lessened, they are not allowed to come together, although they may trade with each other, they may commerce with each other and have other contacts. I would have suggested with respect that these contacts should be increased, and that will be a step towards the ultimate unification of Germany, if that is to come about. That cannot come about, I do submit, without some process of getting closer to each other. The only other result would be either continuing tension, as at present, or war, which, I believe, most people wish to avoid.

There is on one side undoubtedly fear of, let us say, Soviet power and the peculiar position of Berlin in the heart of East Germany. On the other side, let us always remember, there is still a continuing fear in the minds of Eastern Europe, not only in the Soviet Union but even in other countries, of the revival of the German militarism. It is a fear which has come basis in history, including the two major wars when all that area has been invaded by Germany. I hope this process will not occur again, but there it is and we have to realise it. It is not a one-sided fear; it is a two-sided fear and you cannot solve any problems when they are wrapped up in this fear.

One obvious way, if not to solve the problem, to lessen the fears is to have disarmament on a very considerable scale. Immediately, many of these fears would lessen, and that is why we have attached so much importance to disarmament; not only because in itself it is good, but because it will lessen these fears which afflict the world. Thus, united Germany, however desirable that may be, it cannot possibly come about without removing these tensions.

I just mentioned disarmament which seems almost a far-off dream. We thought it was coming within grasp but today something is happening which is the reverse of it. Fortunately, the ban on nuclear tests, or suspension of them, still continues. But, after having come very near to an agreement, something has happened and the agreement is as far off as ever. I should have thought that the very least is that each country should declare, each major power should declare, that it will not use nuclear weapons. Well, if the other party uses it, there is danger; I admit that. But that is the least.

On this question of disarmament and nuclear weapons, specially the question of nuclear weapons, at the present moment only a few countries possess them. There are only three countries which possess them, or three countries which possess them rather fully, and they are the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. Now France has also entered this ring. But it is obvious that in the course of a few years, may be two, three or four years or more, many more countries are likely to have them, and if there is no check on their production and manufacture now, then it will become impossible at a later stage to put any check on them, if many countries have them. At present, perhaps those three or four countries might agree. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that these countries should try to arrive at a sttlement in regard to these nuclear tests and, of course, in regard to general disarmament.

One question which has been very much in the news and which I should mention is Laos. In a sense, some progress has been made in regard to the Laotian situation. But progress has been slow and I can very well understand people who are dealing with it, either in Geneva or in Laos, itself, often feeling rather frustrated. Still, there has been some progress. And the progress has really come because of some agreements arrived at between the three princes. The three princes are supposed to represent three groups, three tendencies. But having come to that agreement there in Zurich, I think the princes have parted company and the agreement cannot be given full effect to, although talks are going on, for the

formation of a national government in Laos itself. In the meanwhile, in Geneva, where a conference is being held, they discussed these matters, waiting for some decision by the princes or by the Laotian people. Therefore, the first question in regard to Laos is the formation of a national government. It is admitted all round that Laos should be a neutral State, as it is called, and should not be aligned to any military bloc and that foreign armies should be removed from Laotian territory. That is admitted, but how is it to be done in black and white is being discussed in Geneva.

Now, there is some argument also about the role of the International Commission. On the one side, it is said that the International Commission should be a powerful body which can act when it chooses and how it chooses. On the other side, it is said the powers of the International Commission should be reduced so that it cannot function easily. Our own attitude in regard to this matter is that the International Commission can perform a very important and useful service in Laos.

But it can only do so with the goodwill of the Government and the people there. It cannot be some kind of a super-Government coming over and functioning over the head of the Laotian Government. That would be a very definite diminution of the sovereignty of the Laotian Government and it will not create smooth relations. It must stand there on its own right, the right given by the 14 nation conference being held there including the Government of Laos and it should have a fair measure of freedom to investigate into charges made and to go anywhere. But it must function ultimately, naturally, under the Laotian Government and with its goodwill. There should be no great difficulty about that if there is that goodwill.

Now I come to Africa. Africa is a country which has in the last year or more come very much on the international scene and has offered tremendous problems in the Congo etc. In the Congo it is still rather difficult to see clearly what is happening, but broadly speaking there has been an improvement in the situation in the Congo and it appears that some kind of an agreement has been arrived at between the Government at Leopoldville and the Government at Stanleyville, that is, of Mr. Gizenga's. The person who is standing out rather is Mr. Tshombe of Katanga. I hope that the decisions of the Parliament that has been held recently will hold and will be given effect to and that the solidarity of the Congo will remain.

But in Africa there is the old question of Algeria. Repeated attempts at negotiations have not brought any fruitful result yet. One can only hope that these will be resumed and out of them will come decisions confirming the independence of Algeria. Unfortunately for Algeria, the Sahara Desert is producing oil. Oil is always a troublesome thing, something that leads to cupidity and conflict. Normally one should say obviously that the Sahara Desert should be a part of Algeria or, maybe, a part of Tunis. Whatever it is, that is creating a good deal of trouble. I feel that the normal course should be followed and Algeria should include these areas. Anyhow, as the House knows, we have supported Algeria completely throughout this period.

One question has certainly arisen, that is, the recognition of the Provisional Government of Algeria. Many friends, hon. Members opposite and on this side too, have felt that we should recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria. It may be that we have taken a rather legalistic view because normally speaking one does not recognise a government which

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does not function on the soil, except in wartime when this is being done, that is, emigre governments. So, while we were completely in favour of Algeria's independence and the success of their nationalist struggle, we did hesitate to recognise this Government. In fact, however, although *de jure* recognition was not given to it, *de facto* recognition to some extent has taken place. We have met the Ministers of the Provisional Government and in a few days time, in a fortnight or so, as I should presently inform the House, I am going to Belgrade to attend a conference of certain non-aligned countries and the Provisional Government of Algeria is also represented there. So we function together *de facto*. It is not a matter of high principle although some principles and practices of international law are involved in it. Nevertheless, it is not a matter of high principle and it is for us to consider afresh whether we should recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria or not and, if so, when we should do so. We thought that our non-formal recognition, that is, *de-jure* recognition, would probably help us in some ways in dealing with this problem, in helping it and in helping them to find a solution. But if that is not so and other circumstances arise, we shall consider the question then of formally recognising the Provisional Government of Algeria.

In Africa, however, the part of Africa which is more before the public eye than any other today is Angola. The Portuguese territory there, according to all the information that we have got, is not very much because the whole place is a closed place where hardly anybody can enter. But whatever information we have got has indicated that something very horrible has been happening in Angola. Although, as the House knows, we have not been very favourably inclined towards Portugal during the last many years, what is happening in Angola has been so horrible that whoever has heard of it, whether in this country or in any other country, his reaction has been one of extreme anger for there are some things which ought to be ruled out. But under the Portuguese rule there nothing is ruled out. These massacres have taken place on a big scale and yet the people of Angola have been struggling not without some success. It is not an easy matter for the Portuguese Government to suppress the Angolan people now though it may be a long business. Of course there is Mozambique and other Portuguese territories which may also be drawn into this conflict.

One aspect of these Portuguese colonies, more especially Angola now and Goa a little time ago, is the indirect help, or rather encouragement—some times help too in addition to encouragement—that it has received from the fact that it is a NATO country. That is a very important fact which I have no doubt has made a difference to the Portuguese also. But so bad has been the Portuguese activities in Angola recently that many countries, even NATO countries that encouraged Portugal or helped it, have had to desist and express their displeasure. The House may know that even the United States of America voted against Portugal in the United Nations on this issue. One NATO country, Norway, has openly and publicly said that they will not assist directly or indirectly in anything that Portugal does. The fact is that Portugal is supplied with arms by big Powers which, undoubtedly, I believe are being used in Angola against the people. But it is not arms so much that I am thinking of but of the passive support that Portugal has got because of its being a NATO country or because it is said to be, as in the case of the United Kingdom, their oldest ally. Well, because it is their oldest ally everything that it does has to be encouraged, however evil it may be, does not necessarily follow. It has been a very painful thing for many countries including ours to see how in the last few months in various ways the British Government has

shown sympathy for Portugal, and even though latterly they have expressed a certain mild disapproval —very mild—of some of its activities, their close relationship continues. But I might say that I am not in favour of the N.A.T.O. or Warsraw Pact or C.E.N.T.O. or whatever it is. Apart from that general opinion, I should like to say something about N.A.T.O. and it is this. Whatever virtues or good points N.A.T.O. may have, N.A.T.O. suffers very greatly in public estimation in every country because Portugal is a Member of the N.A.T.O. It is manifest, if N.A.T.O. stands to fight for the free countries of the world and Portugal is one of the upholders of freedom, God help those who want that type of freedom.

13 hrs.

An Hon. Member: What about Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesia?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Angola matter is not a local matter. It is not just a N.A.T.O. matter to be considered in the purview of the four corners of the N.A.T.O. It is a world matter. It is going to bring grief, of course, to Portugal. But, I fear, the credit of those who support Portugal will not go far if they go on supporting Portugal and its activities in Angola.

An hon. Member opposite said something about Kenya, Rhodesia, etc. Kenya and Rhodesia deserve attention. We are greatly interested in what is happening there and what should happen. There is no comparison between Kenya and Rhodesia and Angola. Let us see things in the proper perspective. In Kenya I am glad to know that Mr. Kenyatta has been released after nine years in prison, after this trememdously long period, and we hope his release will lead to unity in the popular forces in Kenyatta and that unity will lead to freedom and independence in Kenya. In Rhodesia, in the Central African Federation as it is called, there has been a confusing and a very unsatisfactory position. The mere fact that the National movement there has been quite unable to agree to some of the recent proposals of the U.K. Government shows that the situation is unsatisfactory. Southern Rhodesia, I am afraid, is affected far too much by closeness of the South African Union. Northern Rhodesia is more distant and seems to pull in a different direction. But, it is clear, whether you take Nyasaland or other parts of the Federation, this Federation, as it is, is not likely to continue. It is opposed by the Africans. You cannot long impose it upon reluctant masses of the population there.

I come to certain things affecting us more closely, certain statements of the President of Pakistan. I am reluctant to say much about them except this that I was surprised and grieved at some of the statements. Not that I expect him to say things that I like or which we may approve of. But, the whole context of some of these statements, the way they were said and the way that India was made the subject of his attacks in foreign countries, did seem to me very peculiar and undesirable. It is not normally done, more especially by Heads of States. That is why I was greatly surprised. It showed a mental approach which I thought was deplorable. The mental approach was just hatred of India, dislike that India should make any progress and generally a basic policy that did not think so much positively of Pakistan, but rather negatively of what should happen to India. I have said previously that although much has been said about Kashmir in Pakistan—President Ayub Khan has said that if the Kashmir question is settled according to his liking, then all would be well—I am absolutely convinced, convinced more than ever that it does not matter what happens to Kashmir,—I know what will happen to Kashmir; that is a different matter—this question of India and Pakistan is not dependent on Kashmir, but has deeper roots, unfortunately, in the minds of the rulers of Pakistan. If the Kashmir

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question was removed from the scene today, even then, Pakistan authorities—I say authorities, I do not think the people are concerned in this—would still fiercely attack India, because their whole policy is based on anti-India, on dislike of India, on envy of India, of India making progress and they remaining where they have been and probably going backwards. This is the basic policy and it is difficult to deal with it. One can judge our policies and their policies. Here in India, whether newspapers or the people or Parliament, we do not go about talking about Pakistan all the time. We may occasionally refer to it. We do not curse Pakistan. We want friendship with Pakistan, with the people there. We want the progress of Pakistan. We do not refer to Pakistan or any other issue while, in Pakistan, the major subject for debate is always India, dislike and hatred of India. This is extraordinary. They have developed a complex. Instead of looking after their own progress—Pakistan's progress—which we would welcome, they think their progress consists somehow of denigrating India. It is very difficult for us to deal with this kind of complex, this kind of mind.

If you analyse it, you will see how it has come there. The whole origin of Pakistan was not based on a positive concept. It was based on the concept of hatred, anti-India feeling. The brave people of Pakistan who had fought for Independence shoulder to shoulder with us, suddenly found themselves ruled by people who had taken no part in the Independence struggle. They had taken part against Independence. People who had supported the British rule, they became the rulers of Pakistan. They had no roots in the Independence movement. They had opposed it. Socially speaking, they belonged to certain classes—very good classes no doubt, but there it is—big landlord class and the like in Pakistan. I have no objection to that. I am merely analysing it socially. So that, there was enormous difference between what took place in India and what took place in Pakistan almost both had the same roots in the Independence struggle. Nobody can ever forget the tremendous part played in the Independence struggle by the people of Pakistan as it is today. We were all together then. People in the North West Frontier Province, people of Punjab as a whole including Pakistan Punjab, people of Sind played a brave part. But, to our misfortune, maybe partly it was our fault—I am not prepared to say it was not—this religious or semi-religious or communal outlook developed in various parts of India and everywhere. I think it was partly our fault; I am not prepared to blame the people of Pakistan completely, because there was communalism in parts of India and there were reactions. However, that developed and that led ultimately to the partition of India and, that became a dominant feature in Pakistan governing the minds of the people. There was no positive approach. Hon. Members here many agree or disagree with the policy that we have been following in India. But, there has been a policy. Before we came to the Government, we had some kind of a policy, an economic policy, agrarian policy, policy in regard to landlordism and the like. And so, as soon as Independence came, we were full of these changes that we wished to bring about. And the record of the past twelve years is an attempt to bring about those changes in India, the Five Year Plans and the rest, and that attempt continues because it is a tremendous job. Regardless of any differences in regard to the actual policies pursued, the fact is that our minds were full of these changes to be brought about in various departments of life here, and that continues on an ever bigger scale.

In Pakistan, there was no such background. The only background was hatred of India, dislike of India and fear of India. Why fear? They need not have feared India, because

India could not attack them, both because our whole background is against it, and because we were full, not of Pakistan, not of anything else but of our economic planning, our Five Year Plans and the rest; we were full of them; we were not thinking of any trouble for Pakistan; we wanted peace to develop our country, and we hoped that they would develop theirs. But they had no such thing to fill their minds. The only thing there was hatred of India, fear of India, fear because they themselves imagined that since they thought of India, we probably think of them, which we did not. So, this is the background; let us remember, let us be clear about it.

Kashmir comes in, which is important, of course; Kashmir comes in, and comes in wrongly, of course, because in Kashmir, they are the guilty parties, as this House knows very well. But leave out these deeper considerations of guilt and lack of guilt. There are some obvious things. One is, and there is no doubt about it, that people from Pakistan or through Pakistan came to Kashmir, invaded Kashmir and committed arson, rape and every kind of crime. There was peace there. They say—and I say so; I am saying that this fact cannot be challenged—that they came to support some kind of a freedom movement in Kashmir. Well, there was some trouble in the Poonch area, some trouble there in the Maharaja's time. I mean there was some trouble there. But there had not been the least bit of trouble in the Kashmir valley, and they came to the Kashmir valley, and committed all this arson and everything in Muzaffarabad, against not Hindus so much—Hindus were only a few—but against the Muslims of those places; and Kashmir reacted in a particular way.

Apart from that, ever since then, for some years, there was this trouble going on, and Security Council, and all that, and there was a certain sense of uncertainty in Kashmir which made it difficult for reforms to come in for several years. Originally, right from the beginning, we had thought of the Constituent Assembly in Kashmir. We stopped that, 'we' meaning the people, the people there stopped it, of course, certainly, with our consent. I am not referring to legal matters, Kashmir's accession to India etc. We all know that. Of course, Kashmir legally acceded to India, legally, practically and in every way, acceded to India. That is there, and that is a matter which has been accepted by the commissions that the United Nations sent here. So, we postponed this for a while. But when this matter went on dragging along, it was decided by the then Kashmir Government, in consultation with us, that they cannot stop progress. So, they had their Constituent Assembly, an elected Constituent Assembly, and the first act that it did was one of a radical land reform. It was one of the first parts of India to give effect to this radical land reforms and it went, I am glad to say, a little further than many of our States have done. However, there it was. It started functioning on a constructive reform basis, and there is much else since then.

After that, there have been two elections; and they framed their constitution, and after that, there have been two general elections, and the third is coming soon, when our general election takes place.

Repeatedly, the people of Kashmir or of that part of it which has not been aggressively occupied by the Pakistan forces have had occasion to vote in elections and in everything else, and they have been carrying on, and there is no doubt that in spite of all difficulties, Kashmir has made very considerable progress. In education, it has made remarkable progress, because they started from almost scratch. In other matters too, such as power development, and some small industries and some middling industries, it is making progress. Just look at the two pictures, the Kashmir

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which is making progress and that bit of Kashmir which is under Pakistan occupation, which is flat, doing nothing, doing practically nothing except singing songs of hatred; it is quite amazing; the difference, of course, is quite amazing. When people in Pakistan talk about plebiscite etc. in Kashmir, it does rather surprise one that a country which has given up the whole business of elections should advise another Power to have plebiscite and elections.

So, I have ventured to take the time of the House a little in probing back as to why it is so; it is because Pakistan has always got tied up in this way, mentally tied up in this way. I do not think that the people of Pakistan are so mentally tied up, though it is true that in the name of religion, it is always possible, whether in Pakistan or in India to rouse evil passions. I admit that, but broadly speaking, the people of Pakistan are free of this, but the governing authorities have got tied up in this way. And the result is that Pakistan has not yet developed roots national roots. You cannot have a national root based on just hatred of India. It must be positive. That is the difficulty that we have to deal with. We want Pakistan to have roots, to develop roots, to prosper. to go ahead, to co-operate with us, and we shall co-operate with them because that is a normal thing for two countries, any two adjoining neighbouring countries to do, more especially with a country like Pakistan which has been really part of us,—I am saying even now; there are so many contacts, human contacts, apart from geography, cultural and historical contact, but somehow, all this is almost wasted because of this approach.

We went pretty far in the Canal Waters Agreement. I think that it may justly be said that it was a generous agreement on our part. We profited by it too; that is why we have agreed to it, but it was generous to Pakistan; the burdens we took, and with a view to bring about that agreement, other countries took also heavy burdens; Pakistan profited greatly by it. As soon as that was over, some good happened; otherwise too, some frontier agreements took place, which was a good thing, but soon after, a loud outcry was raised again about Kashmir.

Now, there is another matter which has not become a loud outcry yet, but we never know; it is beginning. That is in regard to certain rivers in East Bengal, or in East Pakistan, and West Bengal. The House knows very well about the Farrakka barrage scheme, which, essentially, apart from other things, is meant for the vital purpose of protection for the port of Calcutta. It is a most urgent matter, and unless we take it up, the port of Calcutta may just gradually become useless, and where will the city of Calcutta be, if the port of Calcutta goes that way? It is a matter of the greatest importance. Therefore, we have been dealing with it for some time, investigating this and that, and to some extent, not hurrying this process, because of Pakistan; we were waiting for our plans to be ready, when they became ready, we informed them about it.

When I was in England earlier this year for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, President Ayub Khan mentioned to me about East Bengal rivers, and he said 'You are building something, and we intend to do something. Let us do it in such a way as to benefit each other, and anyhow, not to come in each other's way, and let us decide this at ministerial level, at a Ministers' meeting.' I said, 'Certainly; we are always prepared to co-operate with you. We shall gladly do this'. Then we had agreed to a Ministers level meeting. But obviously a meeting at the Ministers level can only

be fruitful if facts are gathered together and we know exactly what the facts are. So the engineers—Pakistan engineers and Indian engineers—met. They have met thus far on three occasions. In fact, they had met previously too, but they have met twice since the beginning of this year, and they are going to meet again. They have been exchanging these facts and figures, which are very complicated, of course. I hope that after the next meeting, which is going to take place fairly soon, both parties would be in possession of these facts. Then the time will come, if it is considered necessary, for Ministers on both sides to meet and discuss, that is, not to allow matters to be dealt with by officials who cannot decide things.

But I see a kind of propaganda gradually beginning in Pakistan and to some extent in other countries by Pakistan's representatives to the effect that we are trying to do something by the Farakka Barrage, to do enormous injury to the people of East Pakistan, and millions will die and this and that. It is a most extraordinary thing. As a matter of fact, even then our approach to the Farakka Barrage is that we do not wish in any way to harm the interests of East Pakistan in this, and we shall try to adhere to that to the best or our ability. We are certainly prepared to talk to them about the whole area or about other schemes that they may have and we may have on the basis of the information gathered.

Now, I come to Nepal. There is one simple matter about Nepal about which I should like to inform the House, because people forget, and even the Nepalese seem to forget it. I am told that even the King of Nepal was rather surprised when he learant of the measure of help we had given to Nepal and are giving today. He did not know apparently. Why, I do not know. So far, India has spent about Rs. 11 crores in aid to Nepal. In our Third Five Year Plan, provision has been made for Rs. 18 crores to be spent in Nepal. This is apart from the Kosi irrigation and power projtct which is being built by us, estimated to cost Rs. 44.7 crores and the Gandak project which will cost us Rs. 50·5 crores. 1250 Nepalese have been trained in India in a variety of subjects. Our annual intake of Nepalese trainees in India is between 200 and 300. We have 137 Indian technical personnel helping in Nepal. These are just some odd figures. We have continued this help, and we have made no difference to it even though some changes took place in Nepal, as the House well knows, which were not very much to our liking. We did not allow tnat to affect the help we were giving to Nepal.

Now, I should like to say something about our border troubles with Tibet-China and refer specially to something that has apparently not been understood or approved of by some hon. Members, that is, the visit of the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry to Peking on his way back from Mongolia. He went to Mongolia to participate in the 40th anniversary of the freedom of Mongolia. 40 years ago the Mongolians obtained their freedom from Chinese rule. That was what they were celebrating. Mongalia, although very far from us, has brought old memories and has become progressively a little closer to us in thinking because we have found out now—I confess I did not myself know about it long ago, but in the last few years I have found it out—that Mongolia had many contacts with India in ancient times. In fact, they derived so many things from us. They have produced so many of our old manuscripts which we have not got, and so on and so forth. They were particularly anxious that we should participate in these 40th anniversary celebrations, and we gladly did so. Our Secretary-General went there. The closest route to go to Mongolia is *via* China. The other route—though longer, sometimes

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it takes a little less time—is *via* Moscow. He went *via* Moscow, spent some days there and then we decided that he should return *via* China—it was closer. While he was in China—there was nothing casual about it—we asked him, not only as a matter of courtesy, to call on the Chinese President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, but if necessity arose, to talk to them about our border. There was nothing casual about it. It was the right thing to do. Talking does not mean negotiating anything. He had no power to negotiate, nor could he do so. But we did want to find out what their reactions were to the Report of the officials that had been published, because this House would remember that the Report had been published, containing the report of our officials and the report of the Chinese officials, which, in our opinion, proves almost to the hilt the case that India has put forward. These reports were published; they were placed before this House and discussed here. In China, they were not published at all; they have not yet been published and so nobody knows about those reports except some officials who may have seen them. In fact, they rather expressed their objection or resentment at our having published them before they did so or without their consent. What had happened was that we did not ask for their consent, but we had told them just a few days before that in a few days, three or four days' time, we would be placing these reports before our Parliament, and that meant publication. We did inform them; we had not waited for their consent, nor was it necessary.

It is rather difficult for the present Chinese Government to understand parliamentary procedures or what is due to the public. Anyhow, they have not published those reports, and these still remain in their secret archives or wherever they may be.

Now, under the original agreement arrived at between Premier Chou En-lai and me when he came here, when we appointed these official commissions to confer with each other, it was decided that after these reports had been prepared, the two Governments should consider them and, maybe, discuss them. It was not clearly specified, but the whole idea was that these should be considered, maybe separately, maybe jointly. Separately, we have considered these fully. I take it that they have been considered them too officially, although these have not been published. The question did arise, and does arise, that on the basis of these reports and facts brought out, the two Governments, may consider them, how and in what form, I am not clear.

So it seemed to me that it would be a good thing if our Secretary-General could, in the course of talks, just find out what their reactions to these reports were, and report to us. These were his instructions and that is what he did. He met them and discussed these matters at some length. But I am afraid the talks he had with those high Chinese authorities were not productive of much good in so far as we are concerned in this matter, and it was a repetition, as usual; in some small matters here and there, there was some slight variation, but basically it was a repetition. So the position in regard to this border situation remains, more or less, what it was. That is, it is static, nothing much is happening. So far as I know, there has been no further aggression anywhere, nor has there been, except in one or two places like Long Ju, any going back by the Chinese. Meanwhile we have been strengthening our position there by building roads, transport etc.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Please refer to my interview with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do submit to the House that in spite of our strong feelings over this matter of border incursions, and their occupying our territory, we cannot easily rush

into war. If it is necessary ultimately, it is a different matter, and we must prepare for it. That would be rather adventurist, which we canot do, especially in the world as it is today on the verge, maybe, of war etc. We must take all these factors into consideration. The main thing is that we must firmly hold to our position, our opinions, our views, and try to get them realise, maybe it will take some time, but that is better than going into any adventurist action now.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Our Prime Minister has not referred to the talks that our Defence Minister had with Marshal Chen Yi during the Laos Commission discussions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say that there have been no talks in Geneva about this border situation. Such talks as there were, were about Laos, the conference going on. There was nothing about this border here.

One thing I should like to clear. I refer to the great concern and even excitement about the arms and given to Pakistan by the United States Government. Some hon. Members opposite wanted me to say that this is an unfriendly act of the United States Government. To begin with, I should like to say something that is pretty obvious, that is that the United States Governmental policy has been particularly friendly to India in the last few months—even before that, but in the last few months especially. It is true that their giving this arms aid to Pakistan has caused us very much concern. I have no doubt in my mind that what the United States Government has said they mean, that is to say that they have not done so to embarrass India or to put India in any danger, but the real difficulty is not that we do not accept what the United States says—and they say they are tied to it by their past commitments, they have to do it and all that, I accept all that—but having accepted it, it is still a matter of grave concern to us, because, as has been made perfectly clear, no commitment of the United States Government is likely to come in the way of the Pakistan Government if they want to use those arms against somebody. They used it against the tribal areas on the Pakistan—Afghanistan border the other day. That was not within the terms of the commitment made to the United States Government. There it is, they used it. Of course, they said they were protecting their borders or territory. Therefore, this concern does continue, and we have to continually think how to meet this new situation that has arisen.

I mentioned Mangolia. I should like to say that it has been a very serious lack that a country like Mangolia should not be taken into the United Nations. What is more surprising is—I speak, of course, from general knowledge, not from any specific knowledge, I may not be 100 per cent. correct—that the United States Government lately, some little time ago, approved or desired to have Mangolia in the United Nations, but the Formosa Government vetoed it. I am not talking of a formal veto. They did have a formal veto some two or three years ago in the Security Council. This is not a formal veto, but they threatened to veto it, and therefore this question has been dropped. It is a most extraordinary state of affairs that the Formosan Government, which is a very peculiar Government in the sense that it is called the Government of China, a Government which has not got a suqare yard of China under its control and still is called the Government of China, is now coming in the way of another country, Mongolia, coming into the United Nations.

Lastly, I would just say a few words about this Belgrade conference, where I hope to go in about two weeks time from today. This conference was proposed—of course, there were discussions for months and months about some conference to be held; there were proposals by various countries,

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especially by Yugoslavia, Indonesia and the UAR, but they did not take shape. This time we got these invitations from the President of the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. There was some correspondence as to the purpose of the conference, and those who should attend it. It is called a conference of non-aligned countries. What is the definition of non-aligned, which countries are non-aligned? Some countries are not, obviously, non-aligned, some are rather doubtful. All this took place. Ultimately, a Preparatory Committee was held in Cairo, and they laid down certain tests of the countries to be invited. After that, some Ambassadors met to apply those tests. In the application of those tests, there was some difference of opinion between our approach and the approach of some other countries present there. Some of our proposals were accepted, some were not, because it had been laid down that there should be unanimous acceptance, so that even one country could oppose; and one or two countries did oppose, and therefore they were not accepted. As a matter of fact, lately it has been proposed that some countries that we had proposed and which had been rejected should be invited, and naturally we are in favour of that because we had proposed them earlier. This proposal has come from some other countries.

This conference is going to meet there, and we have made it perfectly clear, and it has been accepted all round, that we do not want to say or do anything which might lead to a third force or a third *bloc*. Why? Because we think that if we form a third *bloc*, we would, in effect, be supporting this idea of *blocs*. When we are non-aligned with the major *blocs*, it follows that we should not be aligned amongst ourselves. It is one thing to co-operate together, and we do co-operate in the United Nations, because we have common outlooks, but it is quite another thing to be aligned in a political or military way, and so we have made it clear that we propose to remain unaligned. We cannot get tied up with other countries in a sense so that we cannot follow our own policy because some majority decides in favour of another policy. Anyhow, that has been broadly accepted by this conference.

As to the subjects, it has been laid down, generally speaking, that internal matters, internal disputes between two countries, will not be considered, but broad matters like world peace, disarmament, the removal of colonialism, the removal of racialism, and such like general matters which affect us very greaty will be considered. That is the present position. For the rest, the agenda etc., will be discussed there when we meet.

I have ventured to refer to most of the matters which which perhaps are in the minds of hon. Members. About Goa. I will just say one or two sentences about Goa. This matter was brought up today in connection with some torture or murder. We had not yet come to know all the facts. We shall find them out. But it is true that the position in Goa is to be reviewed from time to time and also the action that we should take in regard to it. I think that the policy that we have adopted during the last seven or eight years has been the right policy and what is more, it has yieled results—not in the sense that Goa has come to us but—in gradually convincing of our right policy to many other countries and because of various reasons the general opinion in favour of Portugal has now almost disappeared. We should consider this policy carefully as to what we should do. Our difficulty has been a moral one and a practical one—moral one in the sense that we say that we will not go to war unless we are attacked. Should we try to solve this problem by war? Secondly, there is the practical difficulty because going to war with Portugal—Goa may be a small matter but it means war with Portugal—may mean

war with other countries too if not war, a complicated situation..... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: Nobody Will bother to help Portugal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely pointing out the logic of certain argument. It may not happen. The situation has changed somewhat now. I admit that. But anyhow, taking military measures against which we have ourselves raised our voice all the time—that is the question. So, that has been the basis and I think our doing so has been justified—not by Goa coming over to us, of course not—but in the world's opinion, our stock, if I may use that word, has gone up because we stick to certain basic policies and not function just in anger or in an adventurous way. But, as I said, we shall have to consider again and again, in the near future, how far we should vary the policies we have thus far pursued.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Now, there are some amendments tabled. I do not find Shri Ansar Harvani and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri here. Their amendments are not moved. The amendments of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Indrajit Gupta—both are out of order. Is Shri Naldurgkar moving his amendment?

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the policy of the Government of India."

Mr. Speaker: The motion and the amendment are before the House for discussion. Shri Dange.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, the Prime Minister has put the central fact of his foreign policy in the first word that he uttered—that was, disarmament and peace. As such that policy meets with approval from all peace-loving people in India and elsewhere. We are also very sorry to note along with him that though disarmament is the need of the hour, armaments have grown. He also referred to certain spots of tension and the atmosphere that was growing around those spots of tension.

The first spot he mentioned was Germany and West Berlin. Therein he made a very fruitful statement that two States existed and that they could come together only by agreement. Certainly the German people should be united and India hopes that they would be united. While agreeing with him on all these points, the point is whether the Government of India's policy is based really on neutrality in relation to Germany. There are these two States—West Germany and East Germany. I am not using the other official names given to these two States for the simple reason that one gets sometimes confused by these names. So, what is the position of the Government of India and what should it be? We know that in olden days the Congress Party and the Prime Minister particularly were vehement opponents of Nazism and when Nazism came to power afterwards and tried to overthrow Republican Spain all the sympathies of our nationalist movement were against Nazis and for the liberation of the German people. During the war our position was very clear. After the war, when the two German States came into existence, consistent with our neutrality, what

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should have been our position? We asked for the unification of Germany and we propagated for the unification. When it was not possible, we ought not to have recognised any of these two States. Today, we find the Government of India recognising the West German State but it does not recognise the East German State. Is that a position of neutrality and non-alignment? This position is surprising, especially when you find that in West Germany all the old Nazi organisations have been revived under new names. All the Powers had agreed that German rearmament must be prevented; Germany should be disarmed and Germany should be demilitarised. But militarisation has taken place in West Germany: all the armament firms had been revived and all the Nazi generals are back again there. This is the position when the other powers are still technically at war with Germany because they have not signed a peace treaty. Still, West Germany has been readmitted into the NATO powers though technically they are at war with Germany. A sentiment was expressed that the NATO States were not behaving properly in relation to the liquidation of colonialism but are encouraging the suppression of such movements. West Germany is a member of such an alliance. Yet, we continue to recognise that State and we allow it to have an Embassy here. Sometime back, it was found that the ambassador or somebody here was a member of the Nazi Party. The matter was brought up in the Upper House and the gentleman was retired. Such is the condition. Is it good on our part to recognise West Germany and not recognise East Germany? It is not consistent with positions of neutrality. If you observe non-alignment or neutrality, then either recognise both or do not recognise any. But you recognise one and do not recognise the other. So, it is not a policy of neutrality but showing preference to a State which is frantically and frankly becoming a Nazi State, a State which is rearming itself and helping in the suppression of colonial freedom movements and a State which is training its troops on the soils of France and Britain.

There is another funny thing. These two countries which suffered most from Germany militarism are now allowing facilities for German tanks to be trained on their soil. This is the way in which the allied powers, except the Soviet Union which is part of the allied powers, are behaving in relation to German Nazism and revival of militarism. Under such conditions I would have expected the Government of India's policy to be one of recognising both the States or not recognising any of these States.

Sometimes I hear an argument that West Germany is a very prosperous State. There are many prosperous States. Perhaps Portugal also is a very prosperous State in its own way. But there is no reason why we should have feelings or a special consideration for a State which is reviving Nazism and carrying out militarism, and making a hot bed of war on its own territory and suppressing other people.

There is mention of economic aid and that is the tempting thing which persuades some of our friends to be friendly with West Germany. What is the example of economic and, after all? One dominant, single, outstanding aid which we have received from West Germany is the Rourkela plant, a plant which limps every seventh day, which breaks down every month and which does not fulfil the quota, and where, we do not know, what those technicians are doing to our technicians and what they are producing. It is the most outstanding example of German technique. West German aid to India, to rebuild its own economy. Is it for such a limping aid that we are favouring West Germany and not recognising East Germany? Do we not know that East Germany is capable of giving aid? We have trade relations with East Germany. I know that. There is

trade going on between East Germany and us also. But why should the West German Embassy alone stand here with all the access to the officials and the Ministries of the Government of India? When two Ministers from East Germany visited India, they were treated something like clerks visiting from Berlin, and met by some protocol, a Secretary or somebody from the External Affairs Ministry and so on. No doubt the Prime Minister received them politely and talked with them. But it is not political relation. That is essentially a commercial or cultural relation, a very nice relation of friendliness. But when it comes to the position of neutrality on political grounds, of positions of international relations, then I would say consistent with our neutrality, we ought to recognise East Germany and West Germany.

There was mention of spots of tension. It is considered as if East and West Berlin are the only spots of tension. They are not the only spots. In any case, that has drawn the largest attention. But what is the position in regard to these two States? I have not much time to go into it, but there is something of a misunderstanding: some people do not know perhaps that Berlin is right inside East Germany, something like 100 miles from the Western German border. There was a friend who, the other day, asked me, "Is not Berlin nearly on the border?" Some people do not know that Berlin was not captured by either the French or the British or the Americans whose armies are stationed in the Western part of Berlin. Berlin was liberated by the Soviet forces. They advanced beyond that and liberated almost half of Germany and all that. And then it was decided that in order to reunify Germany and establish a democratic regime, all these powers which had attained victory should have one common centre from which they could carry out these schemes of unification and rehabilitation and so on. Therefore, it was agreed that the French, the Americans and the British forces should be allowed a part in Berlin, and these four together should work together in the matter of establishing peace inside Germany and West Germany. That was the way in which the Americans, the British and the French entered West Berlin. But now they say, "we have a right of conquest." They were never within sight of Berlin and they were negotiating with Hitler, how he would open the front so that Berlin could fall in their hands and not in the hands of the Soviet Union. That is the way it was done, and that is how they entered Berlin. Now they say, "We have rights." What rights? The only thing that the Soviet Union has proposed is that West Berlin and the whole of Berlin, and particularly West Berlin, should be a free city. "Negotiate a peace treaty." Is it not a wonderful or a funny situation? 15 to 16 years after the war ended, there is no peace treaty with Germany, and who is preventing the peace treaty? It is the British, the French and the Americans who are preventing a peace treaty. When the Americans wanted it, they signed a peace treaty with Japan, even without caring to know whether the other countries approved of it or not. If a peace treaty with Japan which treacherously attacked America could be signed in 1951, why could not a peace treaty be signed with Germany even in 1960-61? Why should there be an objection to the Soviet proposal that they are going to sign a peace treaty with both? If West Germany does not want it, all right, let them not have it. If the Americans do not want it, let them not have it. But the East Germans want it and there are States, who want a peace treaty. "We are going to have a peace treaty." When that State is established as an independent State, having signed peace treaties with everybody, or with the Soviet Union which wants it, then the entry into West Berlin through their territory must be governed by the East German Government. The Americans say, "No. We would not

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recognise that." Well, they will have to recognise that. And with the threat of war, they know what they will get. We all stand for peace, and everybody wants to prevent war. But if by simple tyranny and threats of war, they want to retain their positions in West Berlin—and they are building up armaments and spynets against East Germany—then naturally our position should be that these threats should stop, that a peace treaty with both Germany should be signed by all the powers. In fact, the Government of India should exercise its influence so that a peace treaty with Germany is signed by all the powers immediately, with both the States, since the two States cannot be made one now, and that West Berlin should be declared as a free city as the Soviet have proposed. They say, "Do not come to West Berlin." They say, "you will not have a permit." But when a peace treaty is signed, what happens? West Berlin today is an occupied city under the heels of capitalists. The moment a peace treaty is signed, it ceases to be occupied city. The moment it ceases to be an occupied city, it becomes a free city. And when a free city exists, all the occupation forces have to go out. The civilian people can remain; trade can remain; entry can remain. This is a simple thing that the Soviet Union has proposed. And yet, now it is said that there are growing tensions. They are only regularising the position and restoring the whole thing to normalcy. Actually, they are being called names as if they are now instituting spots of tension.

Here, I would request the Prime Minister to think over the problem. More or less his policy is on the right lines. But it is not on the right lines when this discrimination in recognition is made. It would be on the right lines if he discussed the question of peace treaty. I am sure he is not opposed to the peace treaty and I am quite sure that he is not opposed to West Berlin being a free city. There can be no quarrel about that, but the questions comes in regard to his being cautious. What was the caution which permits him or persuades him to recognise West Germany alone? Let West Germany have an embassy here. What is it that does not persuade him to let the East German Government also have the same thing? I cannot understand the position of neutrality. A position which holds against militarism, against Nazism and so on, ought to have led to opposite results.

I should say that economic aid also should not be a dominating factor, because it is not of very great importance, so far as West Germany is concerned, and when the British people join the common market, then they will be more in the pockets of West Germany and if we are going to run behind the British with our usual trade relations, gradually we may be withdrawing into the whole vortex of the NATO. There is that dangerous position also, but I think with our position of neutrality we would be cautious about that.

There is one point which the Prime Minister mentioned at the very beginning, and certainly it is the most important point. That is, today, there is tension, and the threat to war grows round it. Of course, in a side remark, he raised the question of blocs—the Warsaw treaty bloc and the NATO bloc. Everybody knows that the NATO bloc is something different in its content, in its policy and objective, in its subjective formulation, and so on, from the Warsaw treaty. East Germany certainly is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Alliance. But East Germany certainly does not go helping Portugal or suppressing Angola or helping Belgium. In NATO powers the policy is very clear. Therefore, on these matters I would suggest that equating the two blocs together would not be a very happy position. Though, of course, they may be described as

blocs or alliances, yet the results are different in relation to all the colonial countries. Have you ever heard of a Warsaw Treaty power trying to suppress an African State or trying to deny help?

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Shri Naushir .Bharucha (East Khandesh) If they have any weapons at all.

Shri P. K. Deo .(Kalahandi): They go to Hungary with tanks.

Shri S. A. Dange: I think you are still not rid of the ghost of Hungary.

Now, coming to the next important subject to which he mentioned, and that is his visit to the Neutral Summit Meeting or the meeting of the non-aligned powers, I agree with his standpoint, that we should not form a third block because, after all, all those states meeting there are dissimilar in so many respects. The argument which he really has given is that just because we do not approve of blocs to form a third bloc itself would be a wrong thing. Though, of course, I may not equate the two blocs on the same level, put them on the same level, yet I agree that we should not from a bloc, because our being in a bloc would make us subject to votes of a majority or even a unanimous decision with regard to our political, military policies and so on.

Then, what I was distressed to see was—though now my distress is reduced today after some of the statements which he has made—the role that India played in the Cairo meeting. It really pulled down India's position amongst the newly liberated countries—the way we took a position, which he correctly described as perhaps more or less legalistic, when we insisted that only those countries which are members of the United Nations or legal governments will be allowed in that conference. The Algerians were being offered a seat and were in fact being invited to become a member, and it was India which stood out till the last in a most pigheaded way, I must say. Every country said that Algeria should be admitted. India said: "No, if we do not admit them and do not support them we shall be strengthening their hands while talking with France." It was exactly the reverse. When negotiations on Algeria were conducted with the French imperialists, at that time if India had supported Algeria and her seat in the Cairo meeting it would have influenced the French far better than our being non-committal. In fact, the French are not influenced by any such things. We know that they are taking nine years to hand over *de jure* authority in Pondicherry and other places, and we know the way they are treating Algeria and other countries. Therefore, in the Cairo meeting when our representative objected to Algeria sitting there and when all others wanted it he ultimately said: "I would not object to it, but I abstain." That was a complete and perfect expression of neutrally minus any principle! Abstention is neutrality, but abstention without any principle is not mere neutrality. It is the opposite.

Now the Prime Minister says: "he might reconsider." He has used these words very carefully. He might consider the question of recognising the Algerian Government, and I hear reports that a certain committee of the Congress leadership has also desired that Algeria should be given recognition, and even now in our country some papers are coming forward in support of that recognition. So I hope when he goes to the Summit—of course, he has stated that Algeria will be a part of that meeting and so it is an indirect recognition—he would offer direct recognition, because consistent with our views of anti-colonialism—it is not a question of legal standpoints, being a member of the United Nations and so on alone—we should recognise Algeria. That is one point with regard to the non-aligned countries' meeting which I would press for his attention.

Then, the other point on which I wish to say a few words, or make a little critical remark, is with regard

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to our role in Congo. There also I think we were too much legalistic. Our representative, perhaps, in Congo was functioning within the framework of his being a representative of the Secretary-General Hammerskjoeld. India was not merely sending somebody to function as a projection of Mr. Hammerskjoeld, but it was also for participation in a movement or in a move to re-unite Congo and establish a democratic government there and guarantee is independence and liberation from Belgian forces. Under such conditions, if our army which was there and the man who was in charge of the army found that right under his nose the Prime Minister Lumumba was being arrested, what should he have done? He should have immediately moved his forces to see that the Prime Minister was not arrested and he was liberated. We Just legalistically or technically waited to see whether Mr: Hammerskjoeld would allow an intervention or not, whether that army at all was there to protect Lumumba or not or whether it was there only to see that two Congolese did not fight each other. But we allowed two Congolese governments to arrest each other, massacre each other and we were saying that we were there only to restore peace and liberate Congo. That was a most inconsistent position. That episode still is not very clear in my mind, why we could not have prevented the murder of Lumumba, his arrest and then his being kidnapped by the Katanga Government and being murdered? Why could we not do that? If we could not do that, in that case the best thing for our forces would have been to withdraw. Then what was our function? If we could not give protection to the democratic forces in Congo, were we there to give protection to Hammerskjoeld and pay so much attention and respect to the dignity of the Secretary General? Well, when those very powers who fight with us and against whom we have to fight on questions of colonialism came to the question of Hammerskjoeld's visit to Paris on the question of Tunis, they said: "Gentleman, you will not enter Paris", and he could not enter. He did not enter. That is the way in which they treated Hammerskjoeld, and correctly treated. Therefore, in this case also, when India is having such an independent position and India is not just a small country, it is a power and a power on the side of anti-colonialism and freedom, I thought on the question of Congo also we were not very correct in our attitude towards the United Nations Secretary as well as the behaviour of certain other forces there.

These are two or three outstanding points which were before me—the problem of war that is being threatened around the question of West Germany and Berlin, the peace treaty with the two German States, the question of Algeria and its recognition and the question of Congo. Of course, he covered the whole field of foreign relations for which I certainly have not got the time at my disposal. He has mentioned Angola. He has mentioned Kenya. He certainly casually placd Kenya as apart from Angola. I do not know whether it is really so much apart from Angola, in the sense whether the British were more merciful in hanging the Mau Mau revolutionaries than the Portuguese are with regard to Angola. When it comes to suppressing the Africans, whether it is the British or the Portuguese or the French, they are more or less of the same level of culture. But there is certainly a difference that Lumumba was murdered and Kenyatta was released. There is no doubt a difference as between two imperialist powers—one being an outright Nazi power and the other an imperialist power; certain differences do exist. In that way there is a difference that Angola is being simply wiped out while in the case of Kenyatta, he is released. But nine years imprisonment is a fact that we should notice. We should be glad with the release. We should certainly not forget Mau Mau being hanged and Kenyatta being impri-

soned for nine years and now released with a ban not to participate in politics. Imagine the ban against Lokmanya Tilak in 1914 when he was released after seven years. There was a ban that he should not participate in politics and so on. Something like that is happening. The British are true to type whether you see them in 1900, 1914 or 1961. That is the way in which Kenya is being handled.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, there is nothing to say because he has made a very significant statement that the Americans in the recent period have been showing greater friendliness towards us, especially in the last three or four months I wonder whether the sign of that greater friendliness is the supply of greater number of supersonic aeroplanes to Pakistan and whether friendliness to us is measured by such instances. Well, the policy is the same and the friendliness is of the same type—give aid to India and make it spend that aid in order to prepare itself against Pakistan, which has been supplied military aid. They supply arms to Pakistan and dollars to India so that the same dollars are spent again on the purchase of arms rather than for the purpose of peaceful constructive work. This sort of policy follows from the policy of monopolistic rule in America. They are out to make profits. Whether it is the supply of wheat, or buying sugar, or the supply of supersonic arms or anything, it is a question of profits. And even the aid that is supplied is always not up to the mark, but I think that is not the subject matter of the present discussion. Therefore, on the question of Pakistan we certainly agree with what he said.

The last question which the Prime Minister touched was the China border. It was quite correct of him and nice of him to have sent the Secretary-General to Peking to find out what is their reaction to the official teams's report. Their reaction, as he said, was more or less nil. The question is why they have not co-operated when we have co-operated and when this problem is going to be settled. He said that it is not going to be settled by war, as we do not settle any of the questions by war, not even Goa, let alone the China border. So, on that question, there is nothing to be said; there is stalemate, stay put where we are. Therefore, on that question no more policies are being evolved and no policies are being demolished; it remains a stalemate and it may remain a stalemate for some time to come though, certainly, ultimately a way will come out and we shall have what is ours by right. On that point I am satisfied with the statement, because there is nothing new to be said on that point.

If one goes through the whole statement that he has made, one can say that on the whole the policy is right, the policy of peace, the policy of disarmament, the policy of helping nations to achieve independence from colonialism, the policy of helping to resolve the tensions. But a certain line runs through that correct policy, a line of hesitation, hesttation to take the correct stand. Though the leader is convinced that he is correct in his reactions and he should recognise certain things as correct, he wonders what his friends would think. Whether it is the denunciation of the policy followed by Portugal in Angola or in Goa, or the policy of Belgium in Congo, there is a hesitation to take the correct step.

So, my submission to him and to the party which he leads would be that this hesitation should be given up; this kind of vacillation which ultimately negates the basic principles that inspired the correct policy should go. Because, ultimately, the correct principles have to be translated into practice and the more you hesitate in bringing the correct principles into practice, the more those principles become negated. It took such a long time for us to decide our position with regard to Algeria that we first denied them a seat in Cairo. Many people in India were distressed

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about it and even the Congress Party was silent. Now it has come up with the correct solution. What does it indicate? It indicates a policy of vacillation, hesitation, the fear of hurting the feelings of those who should be hurt. At present, we are hurting only our own friends. For example, there is hesitation to tell West Germany "you are nothing but militarist Nazism". There is hesitation as to what Britain will feel or American feels about our proposed attitude. So, my submission is: cut out that hesitation and follow the principles and policies which we have underlined and which is the correct policy. Then everything would be all right.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहा हूं । जब मुझे अवसर मिलता है तब मैं उस नीति के कुछ सिद्धान्तों की तरफ लोगों का, इस सदन का और इसके बाहर का, ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं ।

हमारी वैदेशिक नीति पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तो संसार की मानवता का इतिहास हमारे सामने आ जाता है । जितना भी हमें इस संसार का इतिहास उपलब्ध है, उससे पता लगता है कि इस विचार शील प्राणी मनुष्य की जो भी कृतियां हुई हैं, उनमें उसके विचारशील होने के कारण विचार की पृष्ठभूमि अवश्य रही है । साथ ही हमें एक बात का और पता लगता है कि महान विचारों को कार्य रूप में परिणत होने में काफी समय लगा है । हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की पृष्ठभूमि शताब्दियों से "वसुधैव कुटम्ब" के विचार की रही है जो दो प्रधान तत्वों पर आधारित हैं, एक सत्य और दूसरा अहिंसा । हमारे ऋषि मुनियों ने, हमारे तत्व वेत्ताओं ने, हमारे दार्शनिकों ने एक सत्य का पता लगा लिया था और वह सत्य था कि यह समस्त सृष्टि यथार्थ में एक ही तत्व है । आज के वैज्ञानिक भी इसके आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये हैं । यदि यह समस्त सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है तो अहिंसा तो आप से आप आ जाती है । गांधी जी ने इन पुराने तात्विक और उच्च विचारों पर हमारी जो भारतीय संस्कृति अवलम्बित है, उसी को सामने रख कर सत्य और अहिंसा पर चलना हमारे और संसार के लिये कल्याणकर है, वह बात एक नवीन ढंग से कही थी । गांधी जी के पहिले भी अहिंसा का प्रतिपादन हुआ था लेकिन उस समय अहिंसा जीवन के एक क्षेत्र में आती थी, धार्मिक क्षेत्र में । गांधी जी ने मानव जीवन के समस्त क्षेत्रों में अहिंसा की आवश्यकता बताई और उन्हों ने यह कहा कि उनके दूसरे कथन, उनकी दूसरी बातें तो समय के अनुसार परिवर्तनशील हैं, परन्तु सत्य और अहिंसा में कभी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता ।

14.16 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

आज की दुनिया की स्थिति का हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ वर्णन किया है । कुछ बातें डांगे जी ने भी कहीं । जर्मनी का सवाल, बर्लिन का प्रश्न, ये आज बड़े ज्वलंत सवाल हैं । परन्तु जैसा मैंने आप से आरम्भ में निवेदन किया, मैं वैदेशिक नीति की जब चर्चा होती है, तब उस चर्चा के कुछ सिद्धांतों का ही प्रतिपादन करना चाहता हूं । आज बर्लिन का प्रश्न है, इसके पहिले स्वेज कैनाल की लड़ाई का सवाल था, इसके पहिले कोरिया का सवाल था । बर्लिन का प्रश्न हल होने के बाद भी क्या इस प्रकार के दूसरे सवाल नहीं उठेंगे? निसर्ग ने मानव को जिस प्रकार गढ़ा है और मानव की कृतियां जिस प्रकार चलती हैं, उनमें इस प्रकार के सवाल सदा उठतें रहते हैं, आज तक उठे हैं, आज भी उठ रहे हैं, भविष्य में भी उठते रहेंगे । लेकिन हर परिस्थिति में अपनी विचार धारा पर कायम रहना मुख्य बात है । बर्लिन का सवाल भी किसी न किसी प्रकार उसी तरह हल होगा जिस तरह स्वेज केनाल और कोरिया के प्रश्न कुछ दिन पहले हल हुये थे । किन्तु

बर्लिन के सवाल के हल होने के बाद फिर इसी प्रकार के सवाल उठेंगे । हम ने जैसे आज तक अपनी वैदेशिक नीति को अपनी सत्य और अहिंसा वाली संस्कृति के अनुसार चलाया है, आज भी तथा भविष्य में भी हमारे सामने यही प्रश्न रहेगा चाहे जैसा भी समय क्यों न आये, चाहे जैसा भी प्रश्न क्यों न आये, हम उस समय उन सवालों को अपनी आधारभूत सत्य और अहिंसा की नीति के अनुसार ही हल करने का प्रयत्न करें । जिस समय कोरिया का सवाल उठा था, जिस समय स्वेज केनाल का सवाल उठा था, और उसके पहिले भी, यह कहा जाता था कि हम जो कुछ बातें कहते हैं वे अव्यवहार्य हैं । परन्तु हमने देखा कि व्यवहार में वे बातें आईं ।

जहां तक हमारे देश का प्रश्न है, कुछ समय पहिले तक यह कहा जाता था कि हमने तो अपनी वैदेशिक नीति के कारण हानि ही उठाई है और अनेक बार हमारी वैदेशिक नीति कहां तक ठीक है इस पर संदेह भी व्यक्त किया जाता था । लेकिन हम ने देखा कि यह संदेह कितना गलत था । अभी कल ही यहां पर नगर हवेली के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक आया । हम ने उसे पास किया । तो नगर हवेली के सम्बन्ध में जो सफलता हमें मिली वह सफलता यही सिद्ध करती है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति हमारे देश की दृष्टि से भी हितकर है ।

श्री ब्रिजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : वह तो सात साल पहिले ही हल हो गया था ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : गोआ का सवाल उठता है । अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गोआ के सवाल पर कुछ कहा । परन्तु गोआ पर कुछ कहने से पहिले मैं उस बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूं जो कि अभी कही गयी कि यह सवाल तो सात साल पहिले हल हो गया । मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के सिद्धांत भी केवल सात वर्ष पहले नहीं, स्वराज्य मिलने के समय तय हो गये थे और जिस समय हम पराधीन थे उस समय तय हो गये थे । पराधीनता के समय भी हम उन्हीं सिद्धांतों पर चले सात वर्ष ही क्या, जब से हम स्वतंत्र हुये तब से ही हम उन्हीं सिद्धांतों पर चल रहे हैं ।

गोआ का प्रश्न अभी पंडित जी के सामने उठाया गया । पंडित जी ने लड़ाई की भी बात कही । वे लड़ाई के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, यह मैं जानता हूं । गोआ के प्रश्न का हल भी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, लड़ाई नहीं है । लड़ाई यदि हल करना चाहते तो गोआ का प्रश्न कब का हल हो जाता । एक पुलिस ऐक्शन भर का काम था, लेकिन फिर तो एक दूसरी बात सिद्ध होती कि हम इस नीति को मानने वाले हैं कि "मीठा मीठा गप्प और कड़ुआ कड़ुआ थू ।" जब हमारे स्वार्थ का प्रश्न आता है तो हम लड़ने को भी तैयार हो जाते हैं । प्रश्न यह नहीं है, प्रश्न जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया दूसरा है। गोआ का प्रश्न भी हम उसी प्रकार हल करेंगे जिस प्रकार हम ने अपने आजादी का प्रश्न हल किया और जिस प्रकार हम अपने और संसार के दूसरे प्रश्नों को हल करना चाहते हैं ?

पाकिस्तान और हमारे सम्बन्धों के विषय में भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ कहा । उन सम्बन्धों में कड़ाहट आ गई है, कटुता बढ़ गई है, अभी जो तानाशाही अयूब साहब और प्रेजिडेंट कैनेडी के वक्तव्य निकले, उनके कारण । उन के वक्तव्यों के भिन्न भिन्न अर्थ भी निकाले गये । अभी जब श्री चेस्टर बोल्स यहां पर आये तो उन्होंने भी इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दिया । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय में भी अधैर्य की आवश्यकता नहीं है । बहुत जल्दी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका जाने वाले हैं और म आशा करता हूं कि अमरीका का हमारे साथ जो बर्त्ताव है उस को देखते हुए जो कुछ

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

गलतफहमी अयूब साहब और प्रेजिडेंट कैनेडी के वक्तव्य से हुई है वह दूर हो जायेगी। इस संबंध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। अंग्रेजी में जिसे "नो मैन्स लैंड" कहते हैं अनेक बार काश्मीर को भी मान लिया जाता है। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि काश्मीर का प्रश्न हल होने को शेष रहा ही नहीं है। काश्मीर का प्रश्न हल हो चुका है। काश्मीर भारतवर्ष में सम्मिलित है, काश्मीर हमारा है। कभी भी पृथक न होने वाला अंग है। यह हमारा घरू मसला है। बाहरी मसला नहीं रहा, और कभी भी यदि काश्मीर के सवाल को इस प्रकार उठाया जायेगा तो पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच में कटुता ही बढ़ेगी, उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

चीन की बात कही गई। हमारे डांगे साहब ने एक लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण दिया। मैं आशा करता था कि चीन के सम्बन्ध में वे कम से कम अस्वीकार करेंगे कि चीन आक्रमणकारी देश है। उन के दल में इस बात पर बड़ा मतभेद हो गया है। जहां तक डांगे साहब का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे जो कुछ मालूम हुआ है, उस से जान पड़ता है कि उन का स्वयं का मत भी यही है कि चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है। लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में वे न आज कुछ स्पष्ट बोले न इस के पहले कभी बोले। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस विषय में इतने संकोच की आवश्यकता क्या है। जहां तक उन के दल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं वे इस समय वहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मेरा भाषण तो पढ़ ही लेंगे —कि उन के दल की जन्म भूमि या मातृ भूमि या फादरलैंड यदि कहा जाय .....

श्री अजराज सिंह : मदरलैंड।

डा० गोविंद दास : मदरलैंड सही, मैं ने मातृभूमि कहा, वह हमेशा रूस और चीन रहे हैं। मास्को और पीकिंग रहे हैं और जब तक उन की दृष्टि इस सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तित नहीं होती तब तक चीन के विषय में भी जो उन का अपना मत है उस को वे स्पष्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे। कोई भी बड़ा काम विश्वास के बिना या फेथ के बिना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। आवश्यकता यह है कि बिना विचलित हुए हम अपनी नीति पर चलें। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हमारे सवाल और संसार के सवाल इसी नीति पर चलने से हल होंगे। कम से कम मुझ को कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं दिखता। दो ही बातें हो सकती हैं: या तो एक भीषण युद्ध हो और उस भीषण युद्ध में अणु बम, उदजन बम और जैसा रूसने कहा है उस ने कोई बहुत बड़ा बम तैयार किया है, वे बम चलें यह मानव ही नष्ट हो जाये और या फिर इस भूमंडल इस प्लैनेट के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायें, या फिर इन प्रश्नों को हम अहिंसा से हल करें। जैसा आरम्भ में मैं ने कहा कि मनुष्य विचारशील प्राणी है, उस की कृतियों की पृष्ठ भूमि में विचारधारा रही है। हमें विश्वास है कि हिन्देशिया, अफ्रीका आदि के सवाल और जिन सवालों का हम से सीधा सम्बन्ध है जैसे गोआ, पाकिस्तान और चीन के प्रश्न, वे भी हल होकर ही रहेंगे। हां बड़े बड़े सवालों के हल होने में समय अवश्य लगता है और मानव इतिहास से स्पष्ट है कि बड़े बड़े सवालों को हल करने में मानव को शताब्दियां लगती हैं। समय की गणना दो प्रकार से होती है। एक व्यक्ति का समय और दूसरा राष्ट्र और संसार का समय। दस, बीस, पच्चीस वर्ष व्यक्ति के जीवन में महत्व रखते हैं, परन्तु जहां तक राष्ट्र और संसार का सवाल है, दस, बीस, पच्चीस या पचास वर्ष यहां तक कि शताब्दियां भी कोई महत्व नहीं रखतीं। हम ने हजारों वर्षों पहले जो खोजें की थीं, जिन के आधार पर हम अब तक चले हैं, हमारा विश्वास है कि यदि हम उसी विचार धारा पर चलते रहें तो हम उसी विचारधारा से अपने प्रश्नों को, और संसार के प्रश्नों को हल कर सकेंगे।

जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा कि मैं अपनी वैदेशिक नीति का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहा हूं क्योंकि मैं भारतीय संस्कृति का एक छोटा सा पुजारी हूं । मेरा सत्य और अहिंसा में विश्वास है, गांधी जी के बतलाये हुए मार्ग में विश्वास है, इसी लिये मैं सदा इस नीति का समर्थक रहा हूं, इस के सिद्धांतों का समर्थन करता रहा हूं और आज भी हृदय से इस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): Mr. Chairman I would have spoken at some length on the question of disarmament and the break down of the nuclear weapon test ban negotiations. But, I want to disabuse the mind of Shri S. A. Dange with regard to two points. First, he seemed to be under the impression, when he was criticising the representative of the U.N. Secretary General in Congo, that he was our representative. It is true that he happens to be an Indian national. But, he was acting definitely under the direction and guidance of the Secretary General and he was wholly and solely responsible to the U.N. Secretary General. If there are any actions of his which were not to the liking of Shri S. A. Dange, whatever actions they were, he was responsible for these actions to the Secretary General and the Government of India has nothing to do with regard to them whatsoever.

Then, Shri S. A. Dange said that there has been a line of hesitancy with regard to the policy of the Government of India in certain matters. He referred to the question of Algeria. I say there has been no such question of hesitancy. Because, I know, when Shri Ferrhat Abbas was here, the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs had occasion to preside over some meetings with the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government. We had definitely established contacts with him. The Prime Minister felt that if we did not recognise *de jure* the Provisional Government of Algeria, it was possible that we would be more helpful to the Provisional Government of Algeria. Thot was the only reason. Shri S. A. Dange said that there has been a line of hesitancy. I do not see there has been such hesitancy on the part of the Prime Minister in any way to recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria. Now, matters have become ripe and I believe the Prime Minister will soon announce recognition of the Provisional Government of Algeria as the *de facto* and *de jure* Government of Algeria.

Now, I will go to the question of nuclear weapon test ban, and the break down in the negotiations for this particular reason. You will recall that it was in this House in 1957 that a resolution was unanimously adopted—a resolution which called upon all the great powers, especially the powers which were carrying on nuclear weapon test explosion to suspend without further delay their programme for testing purposes nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and pending agreement on their discontinuance, abandonment of production and stockpiling of such weapons. After that, in the 12th 13th and 14th sessions of the U.N., India took the lead in inscribing the question of suspension and discontinuance of nuclear test explosion in the agenda. India's resolution and other resolutions along with it were almost unanimously adopted. It was the view of most of the nations that the nuclear and thermo-nuclear test ban talks should be held separately from the disarmament negotiations.

You will recall that although after the unfortunate U2 incident, the disarmament negotiations which were going on in Geneva broke down, the nuclear weapon test ban talks did not break. In 1960, several resolutions were adopted in the U.N. All these resolutions all along reiterated that the talks which had been going on between the three nuclear powers for the suspension ond final

[Shri Kasliwal].

discontinuance of these tests should continue. At this stage, I want to point out what was the area of agreement that had been reached up to that time between the various parties. We are informed that several clauses of the Test ban treaty had been unanimously agreed to. There was agreement that the headquarters of the organisational structure should be located in Geneva. There was agreement that the obligation to stop nuclear weapon testing and the establishment of the control system must go hand in hand. There was agreement that the treaty should last indefinitely, but should be reviewed periodically and it should be open for adherence to other nations. There was also agreement about the nature and scope of the task as a whole.

But, when the talks were resumed in March, this year, it was found that there was a large area of disagreement. What was that? There was disagreement about the composition of the Control commission. The Soviet view was that in the Control Commission there should be three from the Soviet Union, three from the Western bloc and one neutral. That is to say, they wanted parity. The western view was that there should be three from the western bloc, two from the Soviet Union and two representative of neutrals. Subsequently, I will point out that this position was given up by the western bloc. There were other points of disagreement with regard to the question of on site inspection, with regard to control posts, as to how many posts should be on the territory of the Soviet Union and how many control posts should be on the territory of U.K., and U.S A. As I said, when these talks were resumed in March 1961, the western bloc perhaps realising the rigidity of their position, made several concessions to the Soviet position. They decided to increase the number of inspections on the soil of the U.K. and U.S A. and they decided to decrease the number of inspections on the soil of the Soviet Union. At the same time, they conceded parity on the Control Commission to the Soviet Union. They said, all right, you can have four representatives from Soviet Union, four representatives from the western side and three representatives from the neutral countries. When there talks were going on suddenly, the Soviet representatives countered the whole proposal by putting forth a new suggestion that there should be a three man Administrative council instead of a single administrator which had been agreed to previously by all the three nuclear powers. Subsequently, the Soviet Union decided to merge the entire test ban talks with the disarmament negotiations. In this way, all these talks have been thrown into the boiling cauldron of disarmament negotiations. One never knows now what is going to happen to these talks. I am very happy that the Government of India have again decided to inscribe in the agenda the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapon tests in the ensuing session of the U.N. I am glad that the Government have made an appeal to all three powers not to resume these tests unilaterally. I may here say a word with regard to the attitude of France. The attitude of France has been certainly very unsatisfactory. In spite of the fact that not only our Prime Minister, but several other countries made appeals to France not to do anything with regard to nuclear weapon testing, they have already had three tests in complete disregard of world opinion And I must say that this was one of the reasons why probably the Soviet Union thought that was better that these talks should now be merged with the disarmament negotiations, for, after all, it is well known that France is a very important member of the NATO Powers.

I am glad, as I said, that the Prime Minister has now decide that this topic should be taken up once more, in the United Nations, separately from the disarmament negotiations.

Now, I want to deal with some of the questions relating to disarmament. You will recall that when the disarmament talks were going on in Sepetember, 1957, in London, all the parties were very close to an agreement. In fact, certain papers said at that time that they were perilously close to an agreement. But subsequently we do not know what happened, and the talks broke down; they began to abuse each other, and the talks completely broke down. Then, in 1957, when the matter went up to the United Nations, it was decided that there should be a kind of disarmament commission established, but that resolution proved infructuous. In 1958, on the initiative of the chairman of the Indian Delegation, a disarmament commission consisting of all the members of the United Nations was formed, but it was soon realised that such a large body, a body composed of one hundred members, would not be able to discuss in detail such a big matter as disarmament. So, subsequently, it was thought that there should be a smaller disarmament committee. In 1959, both the blocks, not under the purview of the United Nations, but on their own separately, and out of goodwill decided to form a ten-nation committee, and the ten-nation committee continued to function until the time when these talks were broken down on account of the unfortunate U-2 incident.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Kasliwal: I would beg of you to give me five minutes more, because you would remember that I had given notice of a no-day-yet-named motion but that motion has now been merged with this motion.

In 1959, a resolution was again unanimously adopted by all the nations for complete and general disarmament. In 1960, there was again a talk going on as to whether control should precede disarmament or whether disarmament should precede control. I want to refer to that controversy, because the Prime Minister when he spoke in the United Nations on the 3rd October, 1960, referred to this. And may I say that the echoes of that speech, that famous speech, will reverberate in the halls of the United Nations for a number of years to come? He said about this matter of controls *versus* disarmament as follows:

> "There is an argument as to whether disarmament should precede control or whether control should precede disarmament. This is a strange argument, because it is perefectly clear that disarmament without controls is not a feasible proposition; it is even more clear that controls without disarmament have no meaning. The whole conception of controls comes in only because of disarmament."

He clinched the whole issue and he put it squarely before all the delegations in the United Nations, and this was our own resolution which had subsequently been merged into a resolution, you will recall, of the AICC also, for, that was the only thing that could be the basis for disarmament negotiations.

I hope that some time these negotiations will succeed. The Prime Minister has been pleased to say that at present, instead of disarmament there is greater piling up of armaments, but I hope that the Great Powers will really see to it that that holocaust which the world is fearing today will not come about.

The Prime Minister has been pleased to refer to the question of Angola in great detail. I only want to say this. Look at the enormous size of Angola and Mozambique. The territories of Angola and Nozambique are more than twenty times the size of Portugal. You will recall that I find occasion to remark some time ago that the size of Belgian Congo was about eighty times the size of Belgium. That is how these colonial Powers have been functioning. I do not want to

[Shri Kasliwal].

say a great deal about Angola but I want to say only this, namely that I hope that this House will join with me in sending a word of good cheer and encouragement to the people of Angola to keep on fighting for their liberation.

Finally, there is only one small that I want to mention, and that is about who is the leader of all Africans in that territory. I hope that the Prime Minister will on a suitable occasion find it convenient to invite Mr. Jomo Kenyatta to this country.

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति और उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की नीति पर विचार करते हुए यह स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान उन संकटों की ओर जायें जिनके कि परिणामस्वरूप विश्व में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और शान्ति के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि विश्व-शान्ति में भारत का निहित स्वार्थ है। हमारे निर्माण के प्रयत्न तब तक पूर्ण सफल नहीं होंगे जब तक विश्व में शान्ति नहीं रहेगी और इसलिए अपने हितों की रक्षा करते हुए हम अपना प्रभाव विश्व शान्ति को बनाये रखने मे डालें, इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यह सन्तोष की बात है कि भारत सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में एक ऐसी नीति का पालन कर रही है जिससे विश्व शान्ति को बल मिलता है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तनाव कम होते हैं और जो परस्पर विरोधी राष्ट्र हैं उनको एक दूसरे के निकट लाने में हमारा देश सहायक हो सकता है।

14.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आज सब का ध्यान बर्लिन समस्या की ओर जाता है। हमें यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहनी चाहिए कि जर्मनी का बंटवारा कायम रहे, इसे हम पसन्द नहीं करते और मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में इस बात का संकेत भी किया है। साम्राज्यवादी देश समस्याओं को हल करने का एक तरीका बंटवारे का निकालते हैं। लेकिन हमारा अपना अनुभव साक्षी है कि बंटवारे से समस्यायें हल नहीं होतीं बल्कि और भी उलझ जाती हैं। फ्रांस अल्जीरिया का बंटवारा करना चाहता है। हम उसके विरोधी हैं क्योंकि उससे अल्जीरिया के निवासियों की राष्ट्रीय भावनाएं पूर्ण नहीं होंगी। जर्मनी के लोग यदि चाहते हैं कि एक संयुक्त जर्मन राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो तो उनकी भावना का आदर किया जाना चाहिए। हम यह आशा करते थे कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव के द्वारा जर्मनी को एक करने के सम्बन्ध में भी अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे लेकिन ईस्ट जर्मनी के कम्युनिस्ट नेता और उनके संरक्षक तथा भारतीय समर्थक जर्मनी में स्वतंत्र चुनाव कराने से डरते हैं। इसका कारण ढूढना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। लेकिन जर्मन समस्या का कोई लोकतांत्रिक हल हो सकता है तो वह यही है कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस (राष्ट्र संघ) की देखरेख में वहां स्वतंत्र चुनाव कराये जायें और यदि दोनों जर्मनी मिलना चाहते हैं और जर्मन राष्ट्र के रूप में खड़ा होना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें इस बात का पूर्ण अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस के पश्चात् अगर जर्मनी चाहे तो किसी भी गुटबन्दी में मिलने का फैसला करे, यद्यपि मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जर्मनी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुटबन्दी से अलग रहना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा समझौता किया जा सके कि स्वतंत्र चुनाव के बाद जो जर्मन राष्ट्र बनेगा वह न अमरीकी गुट में शामिल हो और न रूसी गुट में और दोनों गुट उसकी स्वतंत्रता और उसकी तटस्थता का सम्मान करें, तो यूरोप की बहुत सी समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं।

यह अच्छी बात है कि अभी भी जर्मनी के प्रश्न पर बातचीत के दरवाजे पूरी तरह

गे बन्द नहीं किये गये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि समझौता-वार्ता की जो सम्भावना है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी उसको बढ़ाने में काफ़ी योगदान कर सकते हैं । अभी वह रूस की यात्रा करने वाले हैं । आगे उन्हें नये अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के निमंत्रण पर संयुक्त राज्य जाना है । मुझे विश्वास है कि इस यात्रा का लाभ उठा कर वह ऐसे प्रयत्न करेंगे कि जर्मन बर्लिन के सवाल पर समझौता हो जाये और विश्व युद्ध के संकट से बच जाये ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति का सब से अच्छा पहलू यह है कि उपनिवेशवाद धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होता जा रहा है । पश्चिम के राष्ट्र आजादी के आन्दोलनों से विवश हो कर अपने कदम पीछे हटाने के लिए मजबूर किये जा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज पर उदित हो रहे हैं, जो किसी गुट-बन्दी में शामिल नहीं हैं । यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज़ जनरल असेम्बली की पिछली बैठक में ऐसे गुट-विहीन राष्ट्रों की शक्ति का सारे विश्व को अनुभव हुआ । छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र विश्व की समस्याओं पर स्वतंत्र रूप से विचार करें और किसी के पिछलग्गू हो कर न रहें, यह शान्ति के लिये एक बड़ा चिन्ह है । भारत ऐसे राष्ट्रों की अगली पंक्ति में है, इसके लिये हमें गौरव होना चाहिए । जो लोग यह मांग करते हैं कि हम भी किसी के पिछलग्गू हो जायें, किसी गुट में शामिल हो जायें, किसी से सशर्त्त हथियार लेकर अपनी आजादी को सीमित कर दें, अपने राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान पर आघात करें, मैं नहीं समझता कि वे आज की देश की परिस्थिति स्थिति और विश्व की आज की स्थिति को देख कर ऐसी बात कहते है ।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ऐसे राष्ट्रों का मण्डल बनाया जाये, जो किसी गुट के सदस्य नहीं हैं, जो हर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न पर निर्भीकता से अपनी बात कह सकते हैं और जो सबकी मित्रता के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ऐसे गुट-विहीन राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये जा रहे हैं । उन्होंने यह ठीक कहा कि यह सम्मेलन एक तीसरा गुट बनाने का कारण नहीं बनना चाहिए । किन्तु एक और बात भी ध्यान देने की है कि ऐसे सम्मेलन में किस सीमा तक हम उसके निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, इस बात का हमें अन्दाज़ लगना चाहिए ।

काहिरा में जो बैठक हुई, जिसमें हमारे सेक्रेटरी-जेनरल ने भाग लिया, उसकी जो खबरें अखबारों में छपी हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों को तो हम बहुत दूर तक शायद अपने साथ ले जा सके हैं, लेकिन अफ्रीका के जो नये-नये देश आजाद हो रहे हैं, उनके साथ हमारा उतना निकट सम्पर्क नहीं है, जितना कि रहना चाहिए । हम उनको अपने साथ ले सकें, इस बात पर विशेष ज़ोर देने की ज़रूरत है । गुट-विहीन राष्ट्रों का यह सम्मेलन शान्ति के पक्ष को बलवान बनायेगा, हमें यह आशा करनी चाहिए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में एक ऐसी तीसरी आवाज़ पैदा होगी, जो शस्त्रों की झंकार के बीच स्वतंत्रता की, आत्म-निर्णय के अधिकार की और समस्त मानव मात्र के प्रति समता के भाव की घोषणा करेगी, इस बात का विश्वास किया जा सकता है ।

कुछ समस्यायें ऐसी हैं, जिनका हमारे देश के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध है । स्वाभाविक है कि हम उनके ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चीन के साथ हमारे सीमा-संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी कहा, उससे किसी का समाधान नहीं हो सकता । मैं सेक्रेटरी-जनरल को

[श्री वाजपेयी]

पीकिंग में कम्यूनिस्ट-चीन के नेताओं के साथ वार्ता करने के लिये भेजे जाने का विरोधी हूं। दोनों देशों के आफ़िसरों के मध्य जो बातचीत हुई, उसकी रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कम्यूनिस्ट-चीन के नेताओं की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, उसका पता लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार के सेक्रेटरी-जनरल पेकिंग की यात्रा करें और कम्यूनिस्ट-चीन के दरवाजे खटखटायें, यह भारत के स्वाभिमान के अनुकूल नहीं है। चीन से कोई जवाब नहीं मिला, चीन ने उस रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित तक नहीं किया, क्या हम इसी से यह नहीं समझ सकते कि उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है। क्या इसके लिये भारत के सेक्रेटरी-जनरल महोदय को पेकिंग की यात्रा करने के लिये भेजना जरूरी था? जब कम्यूनिस्ट-चीन के कोई नेता पेकिंग में नहीं मिले, तो वह शंघाई गये और उनसे बातचीत करके आये हमें कम्यूनिस्ट-चीन के नेताओं की मनोवृत्ति समझनी चाहिए। वे तो हमें इसी बात के लिये दोष दे रहे हैं कि हमने रिपोर्ट क्यों छापी और इससे यह भी पता लगता है कि चीन से समझौते की कोई आशा नहीं करनी चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "हम लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे", यह तो कह दिया, लेकिन अगर लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे, तो क्या करेंगे? चीन के अधिकार में जो भारत की भूमि चली गई है, वह कैसे वापस आयेगी, इसका भारत सरकार के पास कोई उत्तर नहीं है। इस प्रकार की निष्क्रियता की नीति न तो राष्ट्र के हितों का संरक्षण करती है, न जनता का मनोबल बढ़ाती है और न यह हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से हमारी शक्ति के प्रति विश्वास पैदा करती है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम कोई सक्रिय नीति अपनायें और इसके लिये हम अपनी शक्ति देखें। आज की परिस्थिति में चीन के विरुद्ध क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, इसका विचार करें और कोई कदम उठाने के लिये प्रयत्न करें।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य बतायें।

श्री वाजपेयी : कुछ हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र टोक रहे हैं कि सरकार क्या करे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम सरकार सेक्रेटरी-जनरल जैसे व्यक्तियों को चीनी नेताओं के दरवाजे खटखटाने के लिये न भेजे। अगर वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, तो न करे, लेकिन भारत के स्वाभिमान को तो ठोकर न लगाये। यदि भारत की भूमि वह वापस नहीं ला सकती है, . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ला सकती है।

श्री वाजपेयी : वह नहीं ला सकती है। लेकिन वह ऐसा कोई काम न करें, जिससे हमारा पक्ष कमजोर होता है, जनता का मनोबल टूटता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सेक्रेटरी-जनरल को पेकिंग भेजने के सम्बन्ध में जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, वह बड़ा लचर है और उसमें दम नहीं है। यह कहना कि हम यह जानना चाहते थे कि चीन के नेताओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, यह तो नई दिल्ली में चीन के राजदूत बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे जानी जा सकती थी। इसके लिए कम्युनिस्ट चीन को चिट्ठी लिखी जा सकती थी। इसके लिए सेक्रेटरी जनरल को भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। हमारा कहना तो स्पष्ट है कि चीन को भारत के प्रदेश से खदेड़ने के लिए अगर सैनिक कार्रवाई भी आवश्यक है तो सैनिक कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। हम युद्ध के हामी नहीं हैं लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम अपनी भूमि को भी दुश्मनों से वापिस लेने के लिए युद्ध नहीं करेंगे। हम युद्ध के हामी नहीं हैं, इसका एक ही अर्थ हो सकता है कि हम किसी दूसरे की भूमि पर आक्रमण नहीं करेंगे। किन्तु आक्रमण का युद्ध और मुक्ति का युद्ध दोनों एक समान नहीं हैं। हम गोआ में सनिक भेज दें तो यह आक्रमण नहीं

होगा और हमारी शान्ति की नीति के अनुकूल होगा। अगर गांधी जी की अहिंसा में तलवार चलाने के लिए जगह थी तो प्रधान मंत्री की विश्व शान्ति की नीति में भारत की भूमि को आक्रमण से मुक्त करने के लिए सैनिक कार्रवाई भी शामिल होनी चाहिए, अन्यथा हम अपनी भूमि को विदेशियों के हाथों में छोड़ दें और शान्ति की बात करें तो उसे दुर्बलता समझा जायेगा और यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों के विरुद्ध जाती है ।

15 hrs.

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पाकिस्तान का भी उल्लेख किया है और उन्होंने इस बात को माना कि पाकिस्तान की नींव भारत के प्रति विरोध पर आधारित है। भारत के प्रति घृणा, यह पाकिस्तान के जन्म का कारण है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अगर काश्मीर की समस्या हल हो जाये तो वहां के शासक ऐसे कोई और सवाल खड़े करेंगे जिन से दोनों देशों के बीच में तनातनी कायम रहे । मेरा निवेदन है कि उनका यह विश्लेषण बिल्कुल ठीक है । यह विश्लेषण अगर ठीक है तो फिर इसमें से यह अर्थ कैसे निकाला जा सकता है कि हम पाकिस्तान से मित्रता करने के लिए आवश्यकता से अधिक उदार हो जायें नहरी पानी समझौता किया गया इस आशा से कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सद्भावना पैदा होगी, बेरूबाड़ी का इलाका दे दिया गया पाकिस्तान को इस आशा से कि दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध सुधरेंगे । किन्तु इस सब का क्या परिणाम निकला ? अनुभव बताता है कि पाकिस्तान हर एक अनुचित सुविधा प्राप्त करने के लिए नये-नये अड़ंगे खड़े करता है । इस स्थिति में क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रति हम अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करें ? जिस दिन पाकिस्तान भारत के विरुद्ध शत्रुता छोड़ देगा, पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व नहीं रहेगा । पाकिस्तान की नींव ही भारत के विरुद्ध घृणा पर आधारित है । जिस दिन वह भारत के विरुद्ध घृणा छोड़ देगा, यह विभाजन की दीवार शायद टिकेगी नहीं क्योंकि राज्य अलग हो गये हैं, मगर जनता तो एक है और मजहब बदलने से कौमियत नहीं बदलती। हम ने कभी दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त को नहीं माना है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : आज तो बड़े जोर से बोल रहे हैं।

(آج تو بڑے زور سے بول رہے ہیں -)

श्री वाजपेयी : वैसे तो हमारे तारिक साहब समझदारी की बात को सुनते हैं। लेकिन मुस्लिम कनवैंशन में जब वह गये थे तो उनको बोलने तक नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : वहीं से दानिशमन्दी हासिल की है ।

(وہیں سے دانشمندی حاصل کی ہے -)

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस राजनीतिक विभाजन के बावजूद दोनों राज्यों की जनता एक है और इसलिए यह राजनीतिक विभाजन उस दिन नहीं रहेगा और न ही इसकी कोई आवश्यकता रह जायेगी जिस दिन भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध सुधर जायेंगे : जिन नेताओं ने पाकिस्तान की मांग की, पाकिस्तान के लिए आन्दोलन किया, जो अंग्रेज के हाथ के खिलौने बने वे कभी भी यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध सुधरें ।

जहां तक हमारा सवाल है मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि हम पाकिस्तान का भला चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान से मित्रता चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान से अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए पाकिस्तान को अनुचित सुविधायें दी जायें, इसके हम हक में नहीं हैं । पाकिस्तान जैसी नीति अपनाता है, हमें भी वैसी नीति अपनानी चाहिये क्योंकि सम-सहयोग की नीति के बिना इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता है ।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

जहां तक पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी सहायता का सवाल है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उससे मेरा सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है। अमरीकी इरादे अच्छे होंगे, मगर एक बार अमरीका के हाथ में से हथियार निकल गये तो अमरीका क्या कहता है यह हम नहीं देखेंगे। जिस के हाथ में हथियार पहुंच गये हैं, वह क्या कहता है, इसका हमें विचार करना चाहिए। हथियारों पर यह तो नहीं लिखा होता कि वे रूस की तरफ चलेंगे और भारत की तरफ नहीं चलेंगे। अमरीका से मिलने वाले हथियार भारत के विरोध में भी काम में लाये जा सकते हैं और यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि अमरीका के शासन में परिवर्तन होने के बाद भी पाकिस्तान को अधिक सैनिक सहायता दी जा रही है। डेमोक्रेटिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आने से यह आशा की गई थी कि वह सैनिक सहायता देने के बजाये आर्थिक सहायता देने पर बल देगा। लेकिन हवाई जहाज़ तो अलग रहे, पाकिस्तान को सब-मैरीज़ दी जा रही है। पाकिस्तान की समुद्री सीमा तो किसी कम्युनिस्ट देश से नहीं लगती है, फिर पाकिस्तान को सब-मैरीज़ देने की क्या आवश्यकता है? ये सब-मैरीज़ हमारे खिलाफ़ काम में लाई जा सकती है। पाकिस्तान और पुर्तगाल जिस घृणित गठबन्धन में शामिल हैं, उसको भी हमको याद रखना चाहिए गोआ में इस बात के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं कि गोआ को भारत से अलग किया जाये गोआ एक अलग कालोनी बनाई जाये। हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान और पुर्तगाल के बढ़ते हुए सम्बन्ध गोआ की मुक्ति में और भी रोड़े पैदा करेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका यात्रा कर रहे हैं और वह अमरीका को अल्टीमेटम दे दें, इसकी तो किसी ने मांग नहीं की और न ही इसकी आवश्यकता है। मगर अमरीकी नेताओं को यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कही जानी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे कर आप इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति और लोकतंत्र को मजबूत नहीं करते। जिस देश में स्वयं लोकतंत्र नहीं है, वह लोकतंत्र को क्या मजबूत करेगा? अगर इस क्षेत्र में, अगर दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में, लोकतंत्र मजबूत हो सकता है तो ४४ करोड़ का भारत, लोकतंत्र को दृढ़ बनाने में अपना योगदान कर सकता है। डगमगाते हुए सिंहासनों और लड़खड़ाते हुए राज-मुकुटों को सैनिक सहायता दे कर अमरीका लोकतंत्र की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। अमरीका को चाहिए कि वह दबाव डाले पाकिस्तान पर कि वह भारत के विरोध में अपनी नीति बदले और इस बात को अमरीका के नेताओं को साफ कहने की जरूरत है।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी विदेश नीति जहां तक विश्वशान्ति की रक्षा का सवाल है, भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, एक दिशा में चल रही है। यह किसी व्यक्ति की या किसी एक पार्टी की नीति नहीं है, सारे देश की नीति है। लेकिन जहां तक भारत के हितों का सवाल है, उनकी रक्षा के लिए हमारी विदेश नीति को अधिक दृढ़, अधिक सक्रिय और अधिक पौरुषपूर्ण होने की आवश्यकता है।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The House is debating the international situation with the background of the triumph of man as symbolised the stupendous achievement of the Russian cosmonauts, but unfortunately mixed with angry words and threats over the issue of Berlin. As the Prime Minister pointed out, the debate can be roughly divided into two categories or groups—subjects or matters which interest us, and matters which directly affect us.

I should like to begin with matters which are of vital concern to us, which directly affect us, which have a bearing on our own lives. It would, therefore, be appropriate that I should begin with our neighbour Pakistan. One can fully endorse what the Prime Minister has said today with regard to Pakistan so that there is no misunderstanding in the mind of General Ayub Khan and his colleagues that this is only the policy of the

Prime Minister. But in order to drive home the point that that policy is the policy of the whole nation, I should like to make a few additions.

One had hoped, and the hopes were planted by the signing of boundary treaty with Pakistan and hopes which became to be nourished by the signing of the Indus Water Treaty which we entered into with so much sacrifice to ourselves, that there would be a gradual move and progress in the direction of normalisation of relations between our two countries. Unfortunately, these hopes have been blasted by the Hate India Hymn which General Ayub had been indulging in for the past few months. It should be of a little interest to find the reasons why he had chosen this particular moment to start this tirade against India. They are not far to look for. I can suggest three main reasons for this special pattern of behaviour on the part of Ayub Khan, who on the assumption of power protested very loundly his frindship for India. The first and foremost is what the Prime Minister has himself said that with the change in administration in the United States, there came a gradual acceptance of the policy of non-alignment and things began to move a bit further. Non-alignment came to acquire a degree of respectability gradually, again quoting the Prime Minister; on certain vital issues the policies of the United States came very near to the policies pursued by this country. This gaining of respectability for the policy of non-alignment, this was a kind of challenge to those who survive, whose very existence depended upon the cold war. General Ayub Khan is a creature and creation of cold war. It was but natural that he should try to do something to prevent this kind of development. This was reason No. 1.

There is another very important reason which compelled him to behave the way he has been behaving. He is a soldier and his mind reacts in a soldierly manner. He regards this country as an adversary and "the difficulty of that adversary is my opportunity" comes to his mind naturally. With Chinese breach of faith with India, Ayub Khan's military mind began to think that with the entire northern border of India rendered sensitive and vulnerable, why not try to derive advantage by exploiting this deterioration of relations between India and China? This was the second reason and here the Chinese of course went a very long way in accommodating him. Very strange bed fellows—a communist regime and from what we hear all the while from this side, a fascist regime. They became bed fellows in order to spite India.

The third reason is something internal--that eternal strategem to which a dictator turns when his difficulties begin to grow at home. Try to find out somebody whome you can hold responsible when everything goes wrong at home. This has been the strategem of all dictators in every country in all times. Slowly, the people of Pakistan were getting tired with the new regime which had promised everything and given nothing. The novelty of the regime which made the trains run to schedule, which gave a face lift to the streets of Karachi began to wear out and people began to realise that the hanging or flogging of a few black marketers is not a substitute for planned development of a country. All this created a necessity once again of finding a whipping boy and who could play that role better than old India? These were the factors which compelled him to launch this campaign of hatred against India at this particular hour.

Having said this and expressed our disappointment that he should choose this method of dealing with this country and bringing disappointment. I am sure to millions of hearts in this country as well as in Pakistan that the hope of better relations had been

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delayed, I do not say destroyed, because one refuses to believe that an Ayub Khan will be ruling Pakistan for all eternity. Ayub Khan has been saying very interesting things about our country and they need to be refuted. He has taken upon himself to tell us what a leader should be like. It is extraordinary that he should tell India how her leaders should behave. He has called Indian leadership childish, irresposible. It is very funny indeed and a little intriguing. Indian leaders, whatever differences there may be, we should like to make it clear—are leaders by the choice of the people of India, free choice fully exercised. They are in today's position by the loyalty, by the affection and regard of their people. The have reached their present position by the defiance of a mighty foreign foe, by sustained a fight against that foe. What can we say to General Ayub Khan. When he mocks at our leadership we would like to remind him that had it not been for the struggle led by the Indian leaders. General Ayub Khan would have been a Brigadier clicking his heels before some British commander. We cannot forget it. Such a thing must not normally be said against the head of a State and we, Mr. Deputy Speaker, have been exercising the greatest restraint. But matters have come to a head when a spade must be called a spade and what we deeply feel when these perennial insults are heaped on our country must be conveyed to those who have been indulging in this kind of game.

He blames us for not showing our faith in him and he promises that if we were to make a nice present of Kashmir he would be having no more quarrel—a point that has been laboured by the Prime Minister himself this morning. Let me acknowledge very frankly that many of us encounter and experience difficulty in showing faith in General Ayub Khan. Once again in the most polite terms possible, but none the less firm, we would like to tell him the reasons why we could not place faith in the words he gives, pledges to us. How can anybody, a whole nation, take the risk of placing faith in the words of a man who in the morning swore by the holy Koran to uphold the Constitution of Pakistan but by the time the echoes of his pledge had died down and before the sun had set on that solemn occasion used his pistol to trample down the same Constitution and pulled down the man by whom he had sworn his loyalty? We do experience some difficulty in placing our faith in such a person.

General Ayub Khan has been talking of some imbalance in the military strength between our two countries coming. He asks us: why do you get worried, annoyed or excited if we try to rectify the little imbalance in the military strength? So far as that imbalance is concerned, militarally speaking the scale is weighted right now on his side. He wants to compete with us. We should be very happy to have a healthy competition. In that competition lies the happiness perhaps of a large majority of the people of Pakistan and India. Let there be a competition,, not in getting more arms but in getting more liberty and more freedom and more human dignity and more planned progress for the people of Pakistan. Why not try to rectify that imbalance rather than on insulting India.

The *Hindustan Times* speaks of his speech the day before yesterday. During the Independence Day celeberations it is the normal custom to exchange greetings with sister nations. We were created together. Thanks largely to the efforts of the people of this country and of course the people of Pakistan. But many of them like Badshah Khan are in prisons in Shri Ayub Khan's Raj.

He has not even let pass such a solemn occasion like the Independence Day of Pakistan without hurling insults and abuses at our country. He had suggested a plebiscite. The point has been answered. I would like to ask one question. He wants plebiscite in Kashmir. Why? What about giving the people of Pakistan an opportunity to enjoy that right and

choose their own leader before he asks somebody else to give such a right to somebody else. We would like to welcome this We are used to this kind of bluff, bluster and threats from the rulers of Pakistan. But there is one thing. We wholly endorse the statement made recently by the Prime Minister at a press conference regarding Kashmir. Gen. Ayub Khan and those who support him, willy-nilly, unwittingly, sometimes for their own selfish, narrow ends may note it. Kashmir may be kind of feather in his military cap. It is a piece of territory for him, but it is something far more vital and far more fundamental for us. It is the pivot round which turns the very conception of the democratic life which we planned for our people and for the future. Therefore, there cannot be any kind of bargaining on that. I am very happy to endorse it, reminding the House of the fact that the Praja-Socialist Party was the first in 1951 to claim that the issue of the accession of Kashmir to India has been settled once for all, when through most democratic process of the Constitution Assembly of Kashmir had given a verdict on that issue. There is no going back on it. We do not want to be panicky and once again we do not want to indulge in this kind of rebuff and counter-bluff.

But there is one thing: so that nobody is tempted into a kind of mad adventure in Kashmir or any other part of India, it is better to remind them that we are generally a non-aligned nation but we have not abdicated our sovereign rights to defend this country by procuring arms and armaments from wherever we choose, depending upon our ability to pay of course, since we do not beg for them and depending upon the suitability of the supplier;—the time delivery and such factors only will count. This needs to be said when we tell Gen. Ayub Khan our intention. We should not leave any doubt here.

There is only one thing in concluding this chapter, and it is this: very often, we find this kind of language, this firm kind of tone, being reflected these days in the speeches of the Prime Minister and some of the spokesmen of the Government or their representatives from the Ministry. The leadership of Pakistan should understand that kind of firmness. There should not be any doubt in their mind as to what we mean. I hope I would not like to end this by just this kind of note, but rather in the hope that Gen. Ayub Khan. with the common sense of the soldier, again, will try to draw the necessary inferences, abandoning this mad path of trying to browbeat India and try to realise that the ultimate good of the two peoples lies in offering the hand of co-operation. If he goes one step in that direction, of co-operation, I am sure this country is ready to go two steps.

Shall I now turn to another question, a very small, a worn-out question, as the Prime Minister says. He expressed his displeasure by saying that the same arguments are brought in and the same issues are raised. What can we do if he does not provide us with a solution? We do not like to bring the same issues if he is prepared to bring a solution and remove the causes of these issues being brought before the House. I want to turn to Goa. It is time that something is done to lift the issue of Goa out of the sickening, ritualism of referring to it in platitudinous and ceremonial terms on occasions like the Independence Day and the Republic Day. I know the argument from the Prime Minister. We heard it this morning and we heard it the day before yesterday; "though we might not have solved the problem of Goa, we have earned international prestige." Pardon my saying so. It is an extraordinary yardstick; it is an extraordinary criterion to measure the success of a country's foreign policy by the prestige it wins abroad. He has talked of patience. For 14

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long years we have been patient with Portugal; if it has earned us prestige, then, by the same logic, one can say that if we wait for 28 long years, the prestige of India will be doubled because by waiting for 14 years we have won a degree of prestige! There is a proverb, may I say so, in all humility, to the effect that patience is good, tolerance is good, refusal to use arms is good, but our forefathers who thought of all these problems also have put this in a maxim:

न श्रेयः अवतं तेजो न नित्यं श्रयसी क्षामा,
तस्मात् नित्यं क्षमा तात पंडितैरपवादिता ।

And there is a corollary to it:

एतावान् एव पुरुषो मदमर्षि यदक्षमी,
क्षमावान् निरमर्षश्च नैवस्त्री न पुनः पुमान् ।

There is a time for forgiving; and there is a time for showing your anger; and those who can never get angry, come what may, who will go on pleading for patience,—that is not patience; that is acquiscence; that is passivity; that is an acceptance of defeat. There is a time for proper wrath, anger and expression of that. Why should we be fighting shy of it? The Prime Minister has told us that we remain committed to resisting aggression. But may I ask him: what is Portugal's occupation of Goa; if not aggression *ab initio*? It has been a continued aggression. It is a case of unredeemed aggression and if we accept that we are pledged to resist aggression, why not exercise our sovereign right to resist aggression in Goa? Apart from the prestige going higher and generally we have noted this—please excuse me—and we fail to see this: the prestige may be going higher day by day. We may see that a time might come when the prestige of India may be taller than the Himalayas and in that process India may be much smaller than it is. So, this thought of our prestige going higher has to be abandoned. But then they accuse us that we want war. We do not want war, we want to remain peaceful. There is no question of war involved.

He raised the bogey—I am sorry to use the word—the bogey of NATO is not going to raise a small finger if India does what is expected of her, that is, to defend her territory, her own soil and her sovereignty. We saw little Dahomey having the courage to do it. What happened? Little Dahomey liquidated the Portuguese post on her coast. Not a single finger was raised by anybody and not an eyelid was beaten by anybody in Europe. There may be some murders; there may be some protests; but since we are right why should we be afraid? Yes, Sir. We will make bold to say,—knowing fully well that the charge of being adventurists will be levelled against us, knowing fuly well that the unfair, unwarrantable, unfounded charge of war-mongering will be brought against us, nonetheless, we should face these charges and defend our own interest rather than being worried about the charges and forgo our vital interests. India will have to make up its mind rather than to make the ceremonial references to Goa assuring the people of Goa that our revolution is not complete so long as they are not a part of India. Have we not waited all this time and at what cost? If we use the legitimate means which are ours to use, I do not think anybody is going to bother a we bit.

Let me remind the House and the Prime Minister that there is a press called the Beaverbrook Press in Great Britain. Even when we took the step of police action in Hyderabad, the students in U. K. assembled and welcomed that step, but the evening edition of the Beaverbrook Press came out saying "Nehru invades Hyderabad." But did it make a difference to the reality? Nobody raised a finger. Well, Pakistan might have been screaming and howling about it, but nobody

would care if we did right thing in Goa. There is the repetition of the tragedy we heard in the morning. Therefore, I welcome that part of the statement which he made when he spoke on the Adjournment Motion this morning. I only hope that that is the considered policy: "If necessary we may vary our policy." I only plead that the time has come to vary that policy.

I wish now to come to another thing nearer home. The Prime Minister talked about Laos. To use a very favourite phrase of his, "broadly speaking," we support the way the Government of India has been approaching the Laos problem. But Laos must not be viewed in isolation, but as a development in South-East Asia. It was the Prime Minister who had conceived a future for South-East Asia, and he had used the words, "an area of peace." Of late, other problems perhaps have been engaging his mind and he is forgetting that this area, which was to help the world by remaining an area of peace, has become a hotbed of international intrigues. Laos is only an evidence of it. China is there; The Soviet Union is there; the USSR and in a small way the United Kingdom are all there, and where is the voice of peace? Where is the voice of Panchsheel? Where is the voice of non-alignment? It is a sad fact that we are being gradually edged out, pushed out, of the area. The initiative which provided the leadership is absent. This, I know the Prime Minister does not find perhaps very palatable. But it has got to be said. A vacuum is developing in the whole region of South-East Asia and this with due respect to the emissaries who are doing some difficult job there. The question has to be raised, and I tried to raise it during the debate on the Demands of his Ministry, whether the Prime Minister is giving that attention which South-East Asia deserves. Do we try to send our ablest men, our new cadres, who are fired with a vision and a missionary zeal? This is a thing which is very vital to India. The Chinese, it must be said to their credit, are realising this; their ablest men are coming and their embassies are staffed with their idealists. How big are their embassies and what magnificent dividends are they bringing for China? Gradually, there is a growing disillusionment about India. One does not like to say because it is so hurtful, because it is not the defeat of his policy. The policy is O. K., but there is its implementation. Today there is no initiative. It is a national loss that is happening. Gradually we are witnessing the spectacle of these nations slowly slipping into the orbit of Chinese influence, gradually coming within Chinese periphery. China, with the dual policy of aid, trade and friendship and non-aggression treaty is slowly drawing these nations, because of the lack of activity and initiative on the part of India, into the vortex of her own influence. What do these treaties with Nepal, with Burma and with the other countries signify? We are being pushed out and gradually isolated. The reason is this, that this area does not receive that top priority in the thinking of the External Affairs Ministry which it should, and we are not trying to do all that we can do to private leadership.

There is another thing that needs to be considered. It is the problem of the Indians in other countries. I know the Prime Minister has made speeches, to which no exception can be taken, with regard to the problems of Indians in these areas. When he went as a messenger of goodwill from this country he told the Indians there that they should choose either to remain as Indians or to accept the citizenship of those nations where they happened to be. What has happened? Not many acted. The embassies did not act. Tomorow, in five to ten years, we will be having a problem landed on our lap, something similar to the problem with which we are confronted in Ceylon and which has been there plaguing our relations with that friendly neighbour. We have got to see that our, embassies there make

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it abundantly clear to the Indians there and a time limit must be specified during which they choose to accept either the citizenship of this country or the citizenship of the country in which they are living. It is not worthwhile spoiling the relations with Burma and with other countries. This will come in Africa too in a big way. Soon, Sir, in Tanganyka it will come, in Uganda it will come, in Kenya it will come. Are we going to spoil our relations with these newly liberated countries because of a few Indians there? I want that the legitimate interests of these Indians should be defended, but they must not be allowed to have the best of both worlds—they are Indians when it suits them and they want to be Kenyans or Burmans when it suits them. No, this must be discouraged. All these nations are going to judge our claim to be there their friends not by our protest against some foreign imperialism but the way in which we deal with the question of Indians in their country. It is very easy for us to strike a note of friendship when it means condemning France, codemning Belgium or condemning Britain. But the Kenyans of today want to know what the Prime Minister of India wants to tell to his own countrymen who are not always appearing as their best friends in the country. I do not want to say harsh things about my own compatriots, but we must look to the wider interest of the country as a whole and try to strike the proper note.

The Prime Minister was correct in trying to correct our record of help to Nepal. We are glad that record of help continues. We would like, Sir, that that help is increased during the Third Five Year Plan, and we keep on co-operating with Nepal in every possible way. There is one thing, however, which we cannot forget. How can this help bear the greatest kind of fruit for the people of Nepal unless the proper conditions are created in Nepal, unless there is democracy, unless the chosen representatives, the trusted leaders of the people are there to use this help? One wonders what will be happening to the help, whether it will be meeting the same fate which falls to the help which some countries are receiving, whether that help is not going down the drains. We do not want that to happen to our help. We want to see a prosperous and strong Nepal standing as the guardian on our border. For that reason we deeply feel, and I think this again is a national sentiment and not a party feeling, that there is in Nepal the restoration of a form of Government which is a reflection of the will and the wishes of the people of Nepal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should briefly like to turn my attention to one or two problems in conclusion. The Prime Minister has made, I think, a very correct analysis of the situation in Berlin. Berlin cannot be viewed in isolation or in a vacuum. Berlin's ultimate solution lies in an effort, in a dedicated and sincere effort in providing a solution to the problem of Central Europe and of Germany as a whole.

The Prime Minister said two things. I think he wanted to say one thing more but he left it unsaid. One thing he said was about the rights of the people of Berlin. The second thing, of course, was the right of the people of Berlin to be a part of Western Germany. There is nothing wrong in it. There are two Pakistans separated by the territory of India; but they are one nation. There is the question of UAR, consisting of Syria and Egypt, far removed by so much of territory; still it is one nation. So, the fact that Western Berlin is separated from Western Germany does not mean that the right of self-determination of the people of Western Berlin should be denied. This was the second aspect. Perhaps he wanted to say it when he referred to the rights of exit and entry, but left unsaid. But what is the solution?

Berlin is a hornet's nest and it is a very dangerous thing to try to kick it. We do not know what problems

will come out of it. But one thing perhaps is possible. A suggestion was earlier made by the Foreign Minister of Poland, Mr. Rapacky and that plan came to be supported by a large body of thinking opinion in Europe. Both sides will have to show courage. We are not trying to give any advice to anybody, as he rightly said, but we are expressing our views on a matter which is of vital concern, though not today directly, today indirectly, but tomorrow definitely directly to all of us. Have we tried to encourage this thinking that demilitarised, neutralist, independent, united Germany offers the best solution?

This will have to be, again as part of the solution for the whole of Germany, for the whole of Central Europe and for Europe. One can appreciate the fears entertained by the Poles and Czechs who have suffered. But it is equally essential to remember that the West Berliners have got a right of self-determination and that cannot be bartered away because of some hotch potch agreement. In this spirit only a solution is possible to the Berlin problem.

I would like to draw the Prime Minister's attention to the question of Algeria. The statement which he made today with regard to the question of Algeria is very largely satisfactory. None the less, one was a little hurt and unhappy at the way the Indian Delegation reacted to this question when it was raised at the Cairo Conference. And I think that they had very good reasons for it, they had powerful reasons, and the motive of the Government of India was to help facilitate the agreement between France and Algeria. We were much misunderstood there. Of course, with the question of Tunisia now coming, there will be better appraisal. The Prime Minister has stated that there is *de facto* recognition of Algeria. Here may I point out that the Avion talks failed not because of the obstinacy of Ferhat Abbas and his colleagues, but principally because of the peculiar attitude France took to the whole issue of military base on Algerian leaders and, secondly, because of the peculiar claims of France on Algeria, an issue on which we share the views af the Algerian Sahara and its economic development? Here again, on both these issues, the Algerian nationalists were showing a spirit of accommodation and realism and it was France which wanted to sit very tight because of her superior military force. In the light of that, and in the light of that revolting spectacle of brute force by France in Bizerta, will not Government, will not the Prime Minister, think that it is better, it is more desirable that before he proceeds to Belgrade for the Summit Conference we confirm *de jure* recognition on the Algerian Government? This will be a very fitting thing, this will boost up the morale of Algeria and this may perhaps persuade France to come to term with them sooner than she is likely to do otherwise.

With these words, I should like to conclude by adding one or two things, particularly because there are many things in his statement which we would like to support. I know the amendment that will be moved from the Congress benches that "having taken into account the international situation, this House endorses the policy of the Government of India in regard to it". We should like to join it. But we would like the Government to bear in mind these pertinent weaknesses, these soft spots in that policy with regard to the neglect of our neighbours, with the regard to the necessity of taking once again the initiative of fostering freindship actively, not taking it for granted, that they will remain our friends because this is the land of Buddha, they will look to our friendship because we have Nehru to lead us, but making them think that we really think in terms of identity of interests because in their prosperity lies our prosperity.

With regard to the larger issue which I could not deal with, since the time

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is over I do not want to go into it, But there is the plea about Goa of a more firm and more definite policy. With these reservations and qualifications we would like to extend our support to his foreign policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achar. Now onwards hon. Members should finish their remarks ordinarily within ten minutes or fifteen minutes at the most.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the amendment moved by Shri Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgkar which says:

> "This House, having considered present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the policy of the Government of India."

The previous speaker referred to this aspect of the question before he closed and I would like to say at the very outset that I fully support this amendment.

The previous speaker, Shri Nath Pai, comes from a place very near Goa, namely, Belgaum. I also happen to come from a place very near Belgaum and at the outset I would like to say a few words about that question before I touch upon some of the other points.

We do feel very much, specially people who are round about Goa, that Goa should merge in India. We hear a good number of stories, some of them true and probably some of them untrue, but the simple fact cannot be denied that the national movement there is being suppressed with an iron hand. Very recently we heard of the torture of a nationalist leader in Goa. Shrimati Violet Alva, our hon. Deputy Minister, who was nearabout there, made an appeal that the present policy probably has to be reviewed to some extent.

Only the other day this topic came up. We may not agree with all that Shri Nath Pai has said, but one thing is certain that something has definitely to be done. It has to be considered whether we can actually have military action or like the police action against Hyderabad, as Shri Nath Pai put it, and whether that will come against our general policy of peace and of settlement of questions by negotiation. Of course, so far as that is concerned, we cannot go against the general policy, but we have to look at this problem from the point of view of achieving this merger. If nothing else, some of us feel that there must be greater political pressure on the powers that be to see that this small enclave of hardly 4 to 5 lakhs of people merges in our country. I would only appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that this question has to be viewed from a different point of view probably. He himself conceded in his opening remarks that the problem has probably to be reviewed. Some steps should be taken to see that this question is solved.

This discussion is taking place at a time when a critical situation has arisen in Germany, namely the problem of Berlin. The Communist Leader in the earlier part of the day referred to this problem and said that Berlin was captured by Russia and not either by Great Britain or by America or France. He seemed to think as if it were that it absolutely belongs to the U.S.S.R. and they could settle the problem as they want. We have to remember one most important aspect of the question. The Second World war was fought by all the Allies including Russia also with all their resources and Germany was defeated. No doubt, Germany was the cause of two great wars and it is necessary that all the powers should solve the problem in a way that we should not have another world war. From that point of view the German problem has to be solved. The Russians cannot think that they alone captured Berlin. It is with the resources of all the countries and of all the Allies, America, Great Britain, France and Russia that they

defeated Germany. It would not be proper to say that Russia can settle one-sidedly the problem as it likes.

The hon. Member who spoke before me posed a question whether this problem has to be solved by unification of the country and by neutralising Germany. Probably, that may be one of the best methods of solving the problem. But, the most vital question is that though 15 years ago, they went to war and defeated Germany, and won the war, they are not united on the question how this problem has to be solved.

One point I would like to mention in this connection. We find from the paper reports——to some extent it may be exaggerated—ever since 1949 or so, people from East Germany are migrating into West Germany. Not less than 4 million East Germans have come into West Germany. What is the cause of it? Even now, we are told, something like a thousand people are migrating into West Germany every day. When we look at this aspect of this question, the claim of Russia that they have done so well by East Germany cannot be accepted. If their Government is so good for the people, how is it that these people in East Germany are migrating in large numbers into West Germany? We are told that even recently people are coming. We know in India how a large number of refugees have come from East Pakistan or from West Pakistan into India. We can very well imagine what exactly the condition of the Germans is. It is rather a preposterous claim for any one country to claim that this question can be unilaterally settled. No doubt, it is a very difficult problem. But, it cannot be so easily solved. Recently, we had threats. When the Italian Prime Minister went to Russia, it was stated in the papers that Mr. Khruschev said, a few bombs are sufficient to wipe out Italy or Britain or France. These are the threats that are delivered. Added to that, the Berlin question has been raised now, when the U.S.S.R. has attained a very high degree of success in its space conquest. With all these threats behind and with the world problems being in a very critical situation, at this juncture, we find that we in India also are faced with a rather very serious problem. No doubt, so far as America is concerned, it is a global policy; in its fight against communism, it is giving military aid to Pakistan. But what is the consequence of it? If we look at this question from a historical point of view, even from the earlier times, we shall feel, and any Indian national will feel that it is a great disadvantage to us, almost a danger to us. We cannot forget the Muslim rule in this country for a considerable number of years. We cannot forget the earlier history, and we cannot forget the ill-feeling and the quarrels almost perpetually going on between the two countries. Our Prime Minister himself was pleased to say that it is almost hatred of this country, and it is not the question of the Kashmir problem even. When that is the situation, if America gives the latest arms to Pakistan, how are we to understand it? It is said that those arms cannot be used aganst India, because America has made it a condition; in fact, even Mr. Chester Bowles said the other day that if there was aggression America would come to the help of India. But if we look at the earlier events and see how these arms have been utilised by the Powers to whom America has given this military aid we feel that it is rather very illusory.

Let us take the case of Africa itself. All the NATO Powers have used this; for example, France has utilised this in Algeria. In Angloa Portugal has used this. Pakistan also has utilised, it not only against the tribes but against Afghanistan. This is the situation so far as these arms are concerned. So, we have to consider this aspect of the question. Of course, the Prime Minister also has touched this subject, and he has said that so far as we are

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concerned, we have to consider this question.

I may submit with all respect that this important problem is agitating the minds of the people all over India. We may be growing economically, our Plans may succeed, and all that may be true, but if military strength also does not go along with that hand in hand, I do not know whether we shall be able to preserve our independence.

No doubt, very recently, very superior planes have been manufactured in Bangalore, as, for instance, the supersonic planes. But we are told that F-104 planes have been supplied to Pakistan, and as we can make out, as it is, it is very doubtful whether we could come up to that level. I am sure, however, that Government are taking all necessary steps for this purpose. All the same, it is doubtful whether our Army is equipped with arms equal to those which have recently been supplied to Pakistan by the United States. Since this is one of the most important questions, we have to consider this question, and I am sure that Government would have considered this matter very deeply and they would have taken the necessary steps to see that we also have got equal, if not superior, arms, to meet any contingency that may arise.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I have already moved an amendment approving the policy of the Government as far as our foreign relations are concerned.

The Berlin crisis will perhaps terminate in some undesirable results. The whole world situation no doubt has become explosive and we hope that at the present juncture, our Government's policy will again emerge as one of the most successful policies ever adopted by a nation in the world. In that context, our Prime Minister's participation at the Belgrade Conference will be viewed by all the world with more interest and we hope that he will play a role for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the whole world.

Various questions have been raised by hon. Members. From the beginning, our policy has been that we are desirous of the independence of other countries under colonial domination. We are for the independence of all nations in the world. That being so, wherever atrocities have been perpetrated by some colonial Powers on the people of those colonial territories, we have condemned them. Hence we also condemn the atrocities that are being committed by the Portuguese Government in Angola.

As far as the Algerian question is concerned, as I have already stated, our policy is to favour the independence of other nations.

Now I want to deal with he policy of our Government as far as our neighbours are concerned. Recently, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, delivered certain speeches. The tone of those speeches was rather threatening. But we want to inform Mr. Ayub Khan that we are not frightened by his threats but we defy them. No doubt, the United States of America has rendered military help to Pakistan. Recently, Mr. Bowles has also stated in America that if there is aggression by Pakistan against India, the United States would come to the help of India. That is true. Again, it is stated that the military help given to Pakistan will not be utilised for aggression against India. That is also true. That may be according to the agreement between Pakistan and America. But what is the guarantee thereof? If those military equipments and military aid are abruptly used against India by Pakistan, what guarantee can be given by the United States to India that they will not be used in that way? What restrictions have been placed upon the use of those weapons? Therefore, we want to know unequivocally from the United States as to who controls those weapons. If those military weapons are

under the control of the United States, then we can feel assured by the statements of Mr. Bowels here and abroad also. But as long as there is no such control, considering the nature of Pakistan and the policy she has been adopting towards India ever since the formation of Pakistan, there is a danger and fear that those military weapons supplied by America to Pakistan will be used against India. Therefore, I am of opinion that our policy towards Pakistan should be firm and specific.

16 hrs.

Till now we have been adhering to certain principles. We have solved the canal waters dispute with Pakistan. We have also solved our border problem with Pakistan. Our attitude in these matters has perhaps led Pakistan to believe that we follow a policy of appeasement, and therefore dispute after dispute is being created. As our Prime Minister has said, even leaving aside the question of Kashmir, there will be no end to the disputes with Pakistan. If they have that mentality, there will be no end to the creation of disputes. So, it is my submission that our policy towards Pakistan should be firm and specific.

Recently, F-104 planes have been supplied with missiles, and they are capable of flying at 1500 miles per hour. We have therefore to consider in what way we can equip our air force with such planes.

There must be a strong policy towards China also. China has already occupied our border areas, and her attitude seems to be adamant. Though our policy is one of peace and we want to solve all our problems peacefully, though we do not want to commit aggression on any one and have no territorial ambitions, still our policy should be such as to indicate clearly to China that to commit further aggression against India is to involve herself in danger.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he speaking for the approval of the policy or against it?

Shri Naldurgkar: In spite of the above suggestions, I am of the firm opinion that the policy adopted by our Government so far has been the right policy both in regard to these two neighbours and the international situation. I commend my amendment for the adoption of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Brajeshwar Prasad. But the time is ten minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Goya): I would like to speak for 20 minutes today. I speak only on this subject. Further, I am not well today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right, but I would be accused of discrimination.

Shri Brajeshwar Parasad: Further, I understand that the debate will continue till 5:30 p.m. today, for half an hour more.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): He may be given 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That half an hour was not added for the hon. Member's sake.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I may be given at least 5 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, 15 minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I speak sitting? I am not well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might sit and speak.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we should purchase supersonic planes equiped with guided missiles from the Soviet Union and recognise the provisional Goveernment of Algeria.

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

The freedom and territorial integrity of Laos can be protected if it is demilitarised which means the handing over of the defence portfolio to the UNO. The conflict between Russia and China in Laos cannot be resolved by a mere declaration of neutrality. The non-aligned nations will become a third force if they hand over their defence protfolios to the UNO. They will become much stronger than Russia and America if they do so. They cannot become a third force except by handing over the defence protfolio to the UNO, because then the non-aligned States cannot play any effective part on the stage of international politics for the whole world has become a no-man's land between Russia and America. The Government of India should recognise the East German Government, establish diplomatic relationship with her and attend the conference on Germany that is likely to be convened by the Soviet Prime Minister before the year comes to a close. Germany can be reunified on a democratic basis if the UNO is transformed into a world State. The mere withdrawal of foreign troops from East Germany, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland is not enough. The remilitarisation of West Germany bars the way to German reunification. But West Germany cannot be demilitarised unless Russia, West Europe, America and China resort to disarmament. Universal disarmament has become the condition precedent to German unification. The fate of Germany has become intertwined with the cause of world peace. Germany can be reunited on western terms if Russia withdraws from Eastern Europe as a result of either war and defeat or internal upheavel. But this condition is not likely to be fulfilled. America may withdraw from the old world but Russia cannot for it has become the largest, the strongest and the greatest power in the old world. It is as difficult for America to oust Russia from Eastern Germany as it is for Russia to oust the USA from Latin America. Germany can be reunited on Russian terms if the USA withdraws from the old world as a result of either war and defeat or internal upheavel. But at the present moment, there are no signs of any impending American withdrawal. The States of Western Europe do not feel confident that they will be able to hold their own if Germany is reunited even on their own terms. My own feeling is that Germany even if it is reunited on western terms will join hands with the Soviet Union. The pull of Russia over Germany has become stronger than that of Western Europe which, however much prosperous it may be economically as a result of American aid, has become politically obsolete. Prussia will dominate over the whole of Germany if it is reunited and the Prussians will collaborate with the Russians and not with the westerners with whom they have got no spiritual kinship. Prussianism means totalitarianism and not democracy. It is in the interest of both peace and democracy that the Government of West Germany should take the initiative by publicly stating in the most authoritative manner possible that they do not stand for German reunification and that they would like to enter into a federal union with the countries of Western Europe. Western Europe can save itself from the ordeal of war and the tentacles of hegemony either by the establishment of a United States of Western Europe or by handing over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation.

Neither the one nor the other seem to be possible now because ignorance, fear and jealousy stand as insuperable obstacles in the way. The third alternative is the liberation of the western Europe by Russia. The destiny of the heartland and the rimland is intertwined. I am not in favour of German unification on western terms because the aim of the western powers is to drive out Russia from Eastern Europe. Russian preoccupation with European problems provides breathing space to us. I am not in favour of German

unification on western terms because a re-united Germany may again become a menace to world peace.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member could speak so loudly, why should he have asked for permission to sit and speak?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I do not know how I am speaking. The Germans are responsible for the outbreak of two world wars.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let the hon. Member speak in a low voice.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am not well. I do not know; I am feeling nervous. The third world war may break out if the Germans are united again. Twice within a century the German troops have entered Paris. There is hardly a country in Europe which has not suffered under German hands. It is in the interest of humanity to keep Germany dismembered if it cannot be united on Russian terms or if Europe cannot be disarmed or if West Germany cannot be integrated along with the countries of Western Europe into one political unit. In reality, neither West Germany nor the N.A.T.O. constitute a threat to Russia. The whole world has become a no-man's land between Russia and America. If a re-united Germany becomes a nuclear power it may become a threat to Russia. But Russia cannot be driven out from East Germany by any combination of western powers at the present moment. In future, China more than any other State may become a threat to Russia. All nation States will become a threat to one another if they all become thermo-nuclear powers which they are bound to become if the bipolar world is not immediately transformed into one world.

Assuming for the sake of argument that west Germany is a threat to Russia, this threat is in no way removed by any of the measures proposed to be taken by Russia. By concluding a separate peace treaty with East Germany the military power of West Germany is not weakened at all. The western powers are not going to attack Russia from West Berlin which constitutes the weakest link in the chain of western defence system. Nor the military strength of the western powers will be weakend if the East German Government denies to the westerners the right of ingress to and egress from West Berlin.

We must support Russia because without her support we cannot fulfil the main aim of our foreign policy which is to drive out America from the old world. (*Interruption*). The meaning of our policy of non-alignment is that America can be driven out from the old world without resorting to war—a point of view with which the Russians now agree to. There will be no America in the Afro-Eurasian land mass if the goal of disarmament is reached. We are opposed to all military alliances sponsored by either Russia or America. But in reality we are opposed to the SEATO and the CENTO which directly threaten us. We are opposed to the NATO because the SEATO and the CENTO are its offshoots. The Warsaw pact does not affect us in anyway whatsoever. There are American bases in the Afro-Asian land mass. There are no Russian bases in Africa and Asia. If the aim of our foreign policy would not have been to expel America from the old world we would not have opposed the NATO, the CENTO, the SEATO and the American bases.

In the thermo-nuclear age, the expulsion of America from the old world has become a historical necessity because the U.S.A. is the only obstacle in the way of the integration of the old world into one political unit which is the condition precedent to the establishment of a world State.

If we support Russia on the question of Berlin, Russia will support us on the question of Kashmir. If Pakistan attacks India, Russia should attack Pakistan. Pakistan can never attack India if Russia threatens to

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

attack Pakistan. America can never attack Russia if all the non-aligned nations rally round Russia on the question of West Berlin.

If Russia is weakened we will suffer and not the Americans. The days of Changez Khan, Timur, Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali may come back once again. The whole region from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean and from the Artic Ocean to the Himalayas is inhabited by tribal people. The same type of people live in the adjoining regions under Chinese control. For the first time in history the Russians and the Chinese have suceeded ir bringing these people under their control.

Thanks to Russia and China that we enjoy the benefits of peace. It is not in our interest to weaken Russia and China. On all issues of conflict between Russia and America we must support the former if we do not want the return of the days of Chengez Khan, Timur, Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.

I support Russia on the question of Berlin because I am not in favour of the liberation of Eastern Europe from Russian control. Russia will advance towards Asia if it is driven out from Europe. I support Russia on the question of Berlin because I am opposed to the establishment of American hegemony over Eastern Europe. There is no third alternative. The nations of Eastern Europe can become free if and when a world government is established.

The United States of America is committing a blunder in collaborating with West Germany, for if any war breaks out on the question of West Berlin, the whole world may be wiped out.

Western Europe is utterly mistaken in opposing Russia on the question of German unification and of West Berlin for if a global war breaks out America will have to destroy Western Europe in order to prevent Western Europe from being occupied by Russia which Russia can very easily do without encountering any military opposition from any European State.

China and Russia are much more important to India than all the other countries of the world put together, for India, China and Russia together will determine the course of international politics in future.

I stand for friendship between India and Pakistan not because Pakistan's hostility can do any harm to us if Russia is on our side but because hostility does not yield any political dividend in the thermo-nuclear age. Pakistan has got no political or military value. Pakistan will be ultimately integrated by either India or Russia or the Middle East. I will not be sorry if it is integrated by either Russia or the Middle East. The integration of Pakistan with India will create great difficulties in the way of the establishment of socialism.

The condition precedent to Indo-Pak friendship is either the establishment of democracy, socialism and secularism in Pakistan or the liquidation of the forces of democracy, socialism and secularism in India.

The champions of Indo-Pak entente in India and in the Western world are those who are opposed to socialism, democracy and secularism in India. They are hostile to China and Russia. The danger of the establishment of hegmony can be averted not by Indo-Pak entente but by handing over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation.

The champions of Indo-Pak entente are those who want to drag India into the western camp with the object of augmenting American bargaining power *vis-a-vis* Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo. Since there are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak, hon. Members should be brief. The House has allotted six hours for this

discussion. We started at about 12.30. We will sit up to 5.30 to complete five hours and the hon. Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Does that mean that I must speak for one hour tomorrow?

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Some hon. Members can be given opportunity tomorrow also, before the Prime Minister is called to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister has not stated that he will take only half an hour.

Shri Kalika Singh: Instead of sitting upto 5.30 we may sit upto 6 p.m. today.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): My time is being taken by this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members so desire, we can sit upto 6 p.m. The Prime Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

Shri P. K. Deo: Since we discussed this subject last time, our international climate has greatly deteriorated, and our Prime Minister did not hesitate to use the right expression, for characterising the gravity of the situation he said that the world has been put back to the shadows again and the clouds are still hovering in the background, pushing the world to a dangerous brink. Sir, in the name of disarmament we have seen that the pace of arms race and the pace of production of various atomic or nuclear war-heads and inter-continental ballistic missiles are on the increase. We have seen that with the creation of tension our neigbour is showing signs of increasing impatience. So, in this hour of peril a great responsibility has fallen on the shoulders of our Prime Minister to give proper guidance for the solution of these various problems.

Even though we are jubilant over the achievements of our cosmonauts in conquering space and in orbiting round the earth, I do not think the man's inventive power of preserving peace has kept pace with the various weapons of mass destruction.

Coming to the working of the United Nations Organisation, now is the time to re-think and re-apprise ourselves regarding its various activities, specially the social and economic activities. I think the most primary function of the United Nations Organisation is to find out settlement for the various disputes that have arisen between its members. In the present context we find that the United Nations with the Security Council and the present arrangement of veto power, and that privilege also being confined to very few nations—as has been pointed out by our able Prime Minister, even that veto power is being exercised by small countries like Formosa—it is not possible to think that our various problems in the United Nations could be solved. After all, the United Nations is the creature of the last world war. Now so many new nations are coming up and are becoming members of the United Nations. In this context, I think an entire revision of the charter of the United Nations is imminent. Unless and until this is done, I have got the genuine fear that in no time the United Nations will also follow the footsteps of the League of Nations.

Coming to the home front, I feel gravely concerned by the preparedness for aggression by Pakistan. That has been further aggravated by the American aid of arms and supply of supersonic aircrafts. Even though Mr. Chester Bowles, the Under Secretary of the Kennedy Administration has assured us that the intention of the United States of America is farthest from doing any harm to India and is rather motivated from the apprehension of Communist encroachment in Asia, I feel that these pious intentions

[Shri P. K. Deo]

may not be binding on Pakistan. Secondly, I feel that after these arms are issued to Pakistan it is up to Pakistan to use them in any way she likes. As has been pointed out by some of the previous speakers, in the case of Portugal we have seen that arms being supplied by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation are being used against the Portuguese colonies' demand for liberation. This morning we were enlightened by the fact that arms which were supplied to Pakistan by the United States of America were being used against the Afghans. I think it is high time that the hon. Prime Minister should say in the most categorical terms to the United States of America that such an action on the part of the United States of America in the present context is an unfriendly act towards India and that if the United States of America wants to prove her bont fide towards India she should supply similar arms and in equal number to this country. Most unhesitantingly we should accept them because every year we spend a good bit of our money on making these unproductive Defence purchases. Our hon. Prime Minister has pointed out on many an occasion that economic and industrial growth is the fundamental dimension of our defence. So I beg to submit that if we can save even a single pie on our purchase of Defence stores, that could very well be utilised for the economic and industrial growth of this country.

Our relationship with Pakistan which is already strained has been further complicated by the offer of the American President to negotiate for settling the Kashmir dispute if and when asked by our hon. Prime Minister. It should be told clearly to the American President that for all purposes Kashmir is an integral part of India, that this thing has been ratified by the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir about a decade ago, that there is absolutely no dispute over this fact and that he need not bother over this question. I think the American President will very well appreciate the constitutional and legal aspects of Kashmir's accession to this country unlike our Chinese neighbours.

It is most unfortunate that China which had all along supported India's stand on the question of Kashmir has given a new twist to this question by agreeing with Pakistan about the demarcation of their so-called common frontier. By that China not only creates a peculiar problem but at the same time accepts Pakistan's authority over portions of Kashmir which for all purposes are a part of India. That has been supported by the Chinese authorities on more than one occasion.

So far as our relationship with China is concerned, I think the thing has been hanging fire for such a long time. With all the humility that I can command I beg to submit that we have developed complacency, or I should say a callous indifference towards this question and the attention that it deserves is wanting from our Government. We have seen in the case of China that they are having inconsistent views regarding Kashmir.

Regarding our eastern frontier with China, even though China has accepted the Dipu pass as the China-Burma-India tri-junction in the map enclosed with the Sino-Burmese treaty still, they claim that the India China border in that sector is much to the south of the Dipu pass and that it lies along the foothill of the Himalayas. We have seen that even though they have accepted the watershed theory and the Mac Mahon line which runs on the crest of Himalayas as the border of North Burma and China, they have rejected the same theory so far as their relationship with India is concerned. In this context, I beg to submit that China can understand only the language of strength. It is no use negotiating. I cannot understand why the Secretary General from our Government should go all the way to Peking on his way back from Mongolia

to open a new chapter of discussion or negotiation with the Chinese authority when their mind is so clear. I think it is hightime that the entire job should be entrusted to our gallant jawans and they should be asked to push out the Chinese intruders from the Indian soil and give them a destructive blow.

Regarding the question of Berlin, I beg to state that this division of Germany is the outcome of the Second World war. Much water has flown in the mean time. Possession of the various nuclear war-heads is not the monopoly of any individual nation. To examine the question of Berlin and of Germany from the context of German militarism is absolutly wrong. Any sane thinking person would think that the two Germanies should be united and the German people should be given a free hand to have a say on their future. The western powers as well as the so-called eastern powers like the U.S.S.R. have been showing unnecessary interest in this question which is so vital to the Germans themselves. This matter should be left to Germany to decide the issue.

Coming to the neutral summit, in these clouds, the only silver lining is visible in the success of the neutral summit which is going to be held in Belgrade and which our Prime Minister is going to attend. I join with the nation in wishing success to this conference. I beg to submit that neutrality is not a passive thing. Neutrality stands for certain principles and objectives. If neutrality is to be effective all the neutral nations with a united voice should give a clear verdict, a clear opinion on all controversial matters. If they want a lasting peace, if they want that the suppression of humanity should end, they should all be united. There is no fear in having a neutral bloc. We have seen that in the case of Tibet, there has been suppression of humanity, but the performance of our delegates in the United Nations, of abstention when the question of Tibet was discussed, was very poor and far from satisfactory. I do not think that there should be similar recurrence of this state of affairs. I feel that the neutral Summit will produce something substantial, which will ensure world peace for all times to come and which will prove the astrologers' calculation of the Ides of February to be false.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं जोमो कैन्याटा की रिहाई पर भारत की जनता की ओर से केनिया की जनता को बधाई सन्देश भेजता हूं । अफ्रीका में उपनिवेशवाद के अन्त के साथ साथ एक ऐसी नयी भावना उदय हो रही है, जिस से विश्व को शान्ति मिल सकती है । लेकिन इस नई भावना के उदय होने में जितना योग भारत के गणतंत्रीय नेताओं को देना चाहिए था, उतना उन्होंने नहीं दिया है, यह अफ़सोस की बात है । इस संदर्भ में हम देखते हैं कि अल्जीरिया की सरकार को अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है और आज भी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने केवल यही कहा है कि वास्तव में उस को मान्यता दी हुई है और कानूनी रूप में उन्हें मान्यता शायद बाद में मिल सकेगी । हमें अफ़सोस है कि यह नीति हिन्दुस्तान की परम्पराओं के अनुकूल नहीं है ।

इसी प्रकार से जो अन्य उपनिवेश अफ्रीका में कायम हैं, उन को समाप्त करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कोई सक्रिय सहयोग नहीं दिया है, यह बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है । हम खुद एक उपनिवेश रह चुके हैं और हम ने उपनिवेश के दुखों और कष्टों को सहा है । इस अवस्था में हम समझ सकते हैं कि दुनिया के जो राष्ट्र अभी भी उपनिवेश बने हुए हैं, उन की जनता कितने दुखों और कष्टों को सह रही होगी । इस कारण हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को उपनिवेशों की जनता का अगुआ होने के नाते यह चाहिए था कि जितने भी

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

उपनिवेश आज दुनिया में कायम हैं, उन को समाप्त करने के लिए, जहां जहां गुलामी कायम है, उस का अन्त करने के लिए वह सर्व-प्रथम कदम उठाती । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि उस उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य को हम ने पूरा नहीं किया ।

कांगों में जो कुछ हुआ, उस में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये हम ने थोड़ा सा योग देने की कोशिश की, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य रहा कि वह काम हमारी अपनी इच्छाओं के मुताबिक पूरा नहीं हो सका । अंगोला और मोजम्बीक में आज जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिये गोआ के गुलाम रहते बेहद दुखपूर्ण है । अंगोला और मोजम्बीक के साथ हमें गोआ की याद आती है । गोआ के सम्बन्ध में हम सदा घोषणा करते रहे हैं कि वह हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, किन्तु अभिन्न अंग होते हुए भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उस को आजाद कराने में कोई सक्रिय कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकी है, यह बहुत ही अफ़सोस की बात रही है ।

अब दादरा और नगर हवेली हिन्दुस्तान में पूरी तरह से, वास्तविक रूप से और कानूनी तौर से भी, मिल चुके हैं । तो इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि गोआ वास्तविक रूप से और कानूनी रूप से हमारा अभिन्न अंग बने । इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि यह हमारी नीति नहीं है कि हम दूसरों पर हमला करें । यह एक सही नीति है । हमें किसी पर भी आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहिए और न हम करेंगे, लेकिन अगर कोई हमारी बैठक में बैठ जाये तो उस को वहां से निकालना कोई हमला करना नहीं है । जो बाहर का आदमी हमारे घर में घुस आया है, उस को निकाल कर बाहर कर देना कोई हमला करना नहीं है । यही बात गोआ के बारे में लागू होती है । जब गोआ को हम अपना अभिन्न अंग मानते हैं, तो वहां के विदेशी शासकों को ताकत से, शक्तिपूर्वक निकाल देना आक्रमण नहीं माना जायेगा । वह अपना क्षेत्र दूसरों से खाली कराना माना जायगा । अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को शक्ति से पाटुगीज को गोआ से निकालने में दिक्कत हो, तो उस को ऐसी नीति अपनानी होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को गोआ-वासियों की सहायता करने के लिये, उन को मुक्त करने के लिये सत्याग्रह करने की आजादी दी जाये । लेकिन अभी तक उस नीति को नहीं अपनाया गया है। सरकार और चाहे कुछ करे या न करे, लेकिन एक बात तो उसे तुरन्त करनी चाहिए और वह यह कि गोआ के जो नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं, १९६२ के चुनाव में उन को मत देने का अधिकार मिले । इस समय उन को हमारे अन्दरूनी चुनावों में मत देने का अधिकार नहीं है । जब तक हम उन्हें मत देने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं, तब तक हमारी यह घोषणा की गोआ हमारा एक अभिन्न अंग है, गोआ की जनता और हम एक हैं, कोई माने नहीं रखती है । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो प्रधान मंत्री की इस नीति-घोषणा की पृष्ठभूमि में कि वह गोआ के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन लाने जा रहे हैं, कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है । सब से पहले प्रधान मंत्री को यह सोचना होगा कि गोआ के जो नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न हिस्सों में रह रहे हैं उन्हें दूसरे हिन्दुस्तानियों की तरह सन् १९६२ के चुनाव में खड़े होने की और मत देने की इजाजत हो । अगर इस तरह का अधिकार उनको दिया जाता है, तब फिर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की नीति में गोआ-सम्बन्धी नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ माना जाएगा ।

दुनिया के सामने आज बहुत बड़े बड़े सवाल हल होने को खड़े हैं । निश्शस्त्रीकरण का सवाल है, बर्लिन का सवाल है, बैलग्रेड सम्मेलन भी हो रहा है ? ये सब ऐसे सवाल हैं जिनके शान्तिपूर्ण हल पर दुनिया की शान्ति निर्भर करती है और दुनिया की शान्ति ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य भी निर्भर करता है । बर्लिन का सवाल एक ऐसा पेचीदा सवाल

है जिसका कोई हल निकालना आवश्यक है। अगर दुनिया में किसी सवाल को ले कर लड़ाई छिड़ती है तो उस लड़ाई से न सिर्फ दुनिया का नुक्सान होगा बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का भी नुक्सान हो सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक बैलग्रेड सम्मेलन का ताल्लुक है जिसमें हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी शामिल होने जा रहे हैं, उसको मैं बहुत अधिक महत्व देता हूं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और इसके साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस सम्मेलन में किसी तृतीय शक्ति के, तृतीय गुट के निर्माण के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जाता है तो यह सम्मेलन एक हंसी मात्र बन कर रह जाएगा। आखिर यह तृतीय शक्ति, यह तृतीय गुट किसी पर हमला करने के लिए नहीं होगा। दूसरे दो गुटों की तरह, अमरीकन गुट की तरह या रशियन गुट की तरह, यह एक दूसरे को दबाने के लिए, डराने के लिए या किसी पर हमला बोलने के लिए नहीं होगा बल्कि ऐसे राष्ट्रों का यह गुट होगा, जिन को नान-एलाईड राष्ट्र कहा जाता है, तटस्थ राष्ट्र कहा जाता है, जो किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं हैं बल्कि केवल दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें कि क्या आज दुनिया को आवश्यकता नहीं है कि बैलग्रेड सम्मेलन में इस तरह की काल दी जाए, इस तरह की घोषणा की जाए कि दुनिया के वे राष्ट्र जो किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं है, उनको ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिये कि वे कभी किसी पर हमला नहीं करेंगे, दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए सब कुछ करेंगे और अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए वे एक तृतीय शक्ति का निर्माण करेंगे तीसरे गुट का निर्माण करेंगे। जब तक इस तरह की घोषणा नहीं की जाती, इस तरह की नीति निश्चित नहीं की जाती, इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं अपनाया जाता तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि इन राष्ट्रों के इकट्ठा होने से जिन को कि नान-एलाईड राष्ट्र कहा जाता है, उनके इकट्ठा होने से, तथा सम्मेलन में बैठने से कोई निश्चित फायदा नहीं हो सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि अब इस तरह की घोषणा की जाए कि तृतीय शक्ति का निर्माण हो रहा है, किसी पर आक्रमण या हमला करने के लिए नहीं, किसी को हानि पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए। जो राष्ट्र किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं है और जो वहां एकत्र हो रहे हैं वे अगर इस तरह की नीति-घोषणा बैलग्रेड में करने में समर्थ होते हैं तो मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि दुनिया से लड़ाई को खत्म करने में, इस तरह की तृतीय शक्ति काफी हद तक अपना योगदान दे सकेगी।

हम अपने घर की नीति को जब देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में लड़ाई की आवाज उठाई जा रही है। जनरल अयूब खां जिन का कभी जनतंत्र से कोई वास्ता नहीं रहा है और जिन को आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने का या उसका स्वाद चखने का कोई मौका नहीं मिला है, आज कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के नेता और नागरिक, किस तरह नेतृत्व की आवाज बोली जाती है, इसको जानते नहीं है। हमें अफसोस होता है, आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारा अपना पड़ौसी देश जिस की जनता न सिर्फ हमारी मित्र है बल्कि भाई है, जिसका खून हमारे खून से मिला हुआ है, जिसके नागरिक और हमारे नागरिक सदियों तक इकट्ठा रहे हैं, जिन के रिश्ते खून के हैं, इस तरह की भाषा बोलता है। इससे पता चलता है कि वहां के शासकों का हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति कैसा रवैया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनरल अयूब कुछ भी कहते रहें लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की कभी इस तरह की भाषा नहीं होगी कि जिससे यह ध्वनि निकलती हो कि हम पाकिस्तान की तरफ बुरी निगाह से देखते हैं या उसे नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। हम भला चाहते हैं पाकिस्तान का और चाहते हैं कि उसके साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

सम्बन्ध कायम हों। हम उसके साथ मित्रतापूर्वक रहना चाहते है और चाहते हैं कि वह उन्नति करे। लेकिन हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान के शासक हमेशा इस तरह का नारा बुलन्द करते रहें हैं अपनी सत्ता को कायम रखने के लिए। इस संदर्भ में मुझे अफसोस होता है यह जान कर कि सवा चार साल हो गए हैं सन् १९५७ के चुनावों को सम्पन्न हुए इस अर्से में काश्मीर की समस्या को उठाया नहीं गया है लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री ज्यों ज्यों चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं, बार बार इस सवाल को उठा रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं जनता को डराने के लिए कि अगर कांग्रेस को ऊपर नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा तो काश्मीर खतरे में है। सवा चार साल तक तो काश्मीर खतरे में नहीं था आज उनके लिए काश्मीर खतरे में हो गया है। यह कौन सी नीति है? हिन्दुस्तान के नेताओं को पाकिस्तान के शासकों की नीति की नक्ल नहीं करनी चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की जो परम्परा है, वह अलग है, उसकी जो पृष्ठभूमि है वह अलग है, उसके जो सोचने का तरीका रहा है वह अलग रहा है, उसकी आत्मा अलग रही है। पाकिस्तान की नक्ल करके न हम दुनिया में जिन्दा रह सकते हैं और न ही हम अपनी परम्पराओं को आगे बढ़ा सकते है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के प्रति काफी मजबूत होने की जरूरत तो है लेकिन पाकिस्तान की गीदड़ भभकियों से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। पाकिस्तान के शासक हमेशा ही गीदड़ भभकियां देते आए हैं। उन से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का कोई नुक्सान नहीं हुआ है और न ही भविष्य में हो सकता है।

चीन के साथ हमारी सीमा के बारे में भी यहां काफी कुछ कहा गया है। पिछली दफा जब बहस हुई थी तब से हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के सम्बन्धों में कोई विशेष बात देखने को नहीं मिली है। वे वैसे ही हैं। इसके अलावा जो अहलकारों की टीम मुकर्रर हुई थी उसने रिपोर्ट पेश की। उस रिपोर्ट पर चीनकी कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई है। लेकिन उसकी जो चुप्पी है वह इस बात की सूचक है कि चीन किसी भी जायज बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जब चीन किसी जायज बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं आप उस मांग को पेश करते हैं कि जब हमारे माल के रिकार्ड साबित करते हैं कि सरदार राम सिंह जो सन् १९५० में लद्दाख में हमारे रेवेन्यू आफिसर थे उन्होंने यह साबित कर दिया कि सन् १९५० में यानी आजादी के तीन साल बाद भी वह मनसर गांव से मालगुजारी वसूल करके लाए थे, तो क्यों मनसर गांव के लिए नहीं कहा जाता है और क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है कि मैकमेहन रेखा से ७० मील ऊपर हमारी सीमा पहुंचती है। अगर मनसर गांव तक सीमा को हम सम्भालते हैं तो हमारा एक लाख वर्गमील क्षेत्रफल जो चीन के कब्जे में है हमें वापिस मिलना चाहिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि चीन के साथ अपने मसले को हल करने के लिए हम लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि हम आजकी परिस्थितियों में जब कि तिब्बत की आजादी का हनन हो चुका है, चीन ने उसकी आजादी को छीन लिया है, मैकमेहन रेखा को मानें। चीन और भारत की सीमा रेखा वही हो सकती है जिसमें मनसर गांव शामिल होता है, जहां से पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र चलती है पूर्व की तरफ जैसे जैसे वह चलती जाती है, वही हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा रेखा हो सकती है। हमें दुनिया में प्रचार करना चाहिये, दुनिया को यह बताना चाहिये कि हमारा क्या केस है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं कि कौन सा संकट है, कौन सी कठिनाई सामने आरही है यह बताने में कि सन् १९५० में मनसर गांव से सरदार राम सिंह जो हमारे डिप्टी कलैक्टर थे, उन्होंने मनसर गांवसे २५० रुपये मालगुजारीके वसूल किए थे और उन्होंने इस बात को साबित

भी कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और कुछ नहीं कर सकती है तो उसे कम से कम यह घोषणा तो कर ही देनी चाहिये कि हमारी और चीन की सीमा जब से तिब्बत की आजादी खत्म हो चुकी है, मैकमेहन रेखा नहीं है बल्कि वह रेखा है जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र निकलती है और पूर्व की तरफ चलती जाती है और जहां तक पूर्व की तरफ वह चलती जाएगी,वहीं हमारी सीमा रेखा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान चीन के किसी हिस्से को अपने में मिलाये। मगर मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर फिर से ऐसी स्थिति कायम की जा सके जिससे तिब्बत की आजादी कायम हो सके, तिब्बत आजाद हो सके, तब मैं मैकमेहन रेखा को मानने के लिए तैयार हूं। तब मैकमेहन रेखा भारत और चीन की सीमा रेखा मानी जा सकती है। आज दुनिया की कोई शक्ति नहीं है और न ही कोई दिखाई देती है जो तिब्बत की आजादी को वापिस ला सके और उसको आजादी दिला सके। अगर उसको वापिस आजादी नहीं दिलाई जा सकती है और चीन और भारत के बीच कोई वफर नहीं रहा है, कोई दीवार नहीं रही है तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो वास्तविक सीमा रेखा है, उस पर हम दृढ़ न रहें। अब वक्त आ गया है जब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को जोर के साथ चीन को यह बतला देना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा रेखा मैकमेहन रेखा नहीं है बल्कि वह है जहां से ब्रह्मपुत्र निकलती है और पूर्व की तरफ बहती है।

नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उसके साथ हमारे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहे हैं। सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी उसके साथ हमारे हैं। हमने उसकी योजना को चलाने में सहायता दी है। इसके बाद भी नेपाल के शासकों को यह पता न लगा हो कि हम उनको सहायता दे रहे हैं तो यह बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। नेपाल हमारा पड़ौसी है, उसके साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, उनकी और हमारी सम्भवतः भाषा भी एक तरह की है लेकिन जब तक नेपाल जनतन्त्र को फिर से नहीं पनपाता है, वहां की जनता को अपनी राय व्यक्त करने का का अधिकार नहीं मिलता है, तब तक नेपाल उन्नति अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकता है, हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि हम नेपाल के अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल दें। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार नेपाल के शासकों को बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में बताये कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की यह आकांक्षा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत से मैम्बर साहिबान बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिये वह खत्म करें।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जैसे लोगों के साथ हमेशा इस तरह से होता रहा है कि जबकि हमें बीस और पच्चीस मिनट मिलने चाहियें, दस मिनट ही मिलते हैं और उस वक्त बुलाया जाता है जब दस मिनट की लिमिट फिक्स कर दी जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक को तो पच्चीस मिनट नहीं मिल सकते हैं। आपको कभी कुर्बानी करनी ही पड़ेगी।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि इस लोक सभा में मुझे हमेशा कुर्बानी करनी पड़ती है। इसके लिये मैं आपको दोष नहीं देता। सिर्फ मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य बार बार बोलते हैं उनको कुछ कहना तो होता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि वे यह कह दें कि जो कुछ सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है, उसका वे समर्थन करते हैं। समर्थन करना हो तो वे घर में भी कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो उनको मैं न बुलाऊं ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं । उनको जरूर अवसर आप दें । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एक अच्छा दृष्टिकोण उपस्थित करना चाहता हो, उसको पूरा अवसर ऐसा करने का दिया जाना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी बहस में पांच मिनट चले जायेंगे ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं अभी खत्म किये दे रहा हूं ।

मैं अन्तिम बात मंगोलिया के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने बहुत अच्छे शब्द कहे । लेकिन दुःख के साथ यह बात पूछनी पड़ती है उनसे कि क्या उनको पता नहीं था कि मंगोलिया के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं ? उनसे हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, ऐतिहासिक संबंध रहे हैं । ऐसे देश को, जिसके साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं, उन्होंने राष्ट्र संघ में बिठाने के लिये क्या काम किया ? चीन को राष्ट्र संघ में बिठाने के लिये हमने कार्रवाई की । बहुत अच्छी बात की, भले ही चीन हम पर हमला करने वाला हो । लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति से हमें आंखें नहीं मूंदनी चाहियें । मंगोलिया को राष्ट्र संघ में बिठाने के बारे में हमारी पालिसी क्या है, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिये । यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये कि हम अल्जीरिया को मान्यता देने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं । हम उन राष्ट्रों के साथ जो नये नये उग रहे हैं बेलग्रेड सम्मेलन में खड़े होने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं । हम दुनिया में एक पाजिटिव तृतीय शक्ति का निर्माण करेंगे, पाजिटिव तृतीय गुट का निर्माण करेंगे, जिससे दुनिया से हमेशा के लिये लड़ाई खत्म हो जाय—ऐसी घोषणा होना सरकार की ओर से अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, the speaker preceding me was pleased to remark that it was only the monopoly of the persons sitting in the Opposition benches to offer their views in these debates.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Till yesterday, you were also here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Congress Members have also to go to their constituencies.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mahanty: In all humility, may I submit that since the last so many years the Socialist Party of India could not forge a foreign policy which was fundamentally different from the foreign policy being pursued by the Congress Party at the moment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am sorry to say that the hon. Member never tried to understand me.

Shri Mahanty: The entire attention of the sociaiist party was directed against the English language and giving the McMahon line a different Indianised name. With all humility, I say again that the foreign policy of a country is not a partisan policy; it represents the maximum national agreement. Otherwise it cannot function. Even though we function within the ambit of a broad maximum national agreement, our nuances, shades, idioms and emphasis may be different and I believe that in these benches also there may be such slight differences. But there is no need to dramatise over all those differences because they do not lead us anywhere.

This morning the various speakers have strung that note of unity. The fact has to be remembered that India is not a military power. Whatever might have been our feelings in this regard, India is not a military power nor is India economically a very prosperous country. Its economic strength is very much limited by its own circumstances. If that is the fact, the most vituperative of the foreign policy critics would agree that it is

only on account of the foreign policy that has been pursued by the Prime Minister that India has reached a status in the comity of nations and a new dignity has been conferred on it; so much so that in the past years India had been invited to the summit conference as a big power. Therefore, in all humility, I may mention again that there may be no yardstick to judge the success or failure of a particular foreign policy, it being so abstract in its nature, still it can be said with a justifiable amount of confidence that our foreign policy by and large has achieved a great success. But when we come nearer home, we find that there are certain outstanding problems in the solution of which we have been frustrated time and again. I would like to begin with China. Those who advocate that it is easy just to march the Indian army into the Himalayan frontier to drive the Chinese out, I believe, do not take certain basic facts into consideration. Apart from the fact that the terrain is difficult, that the logistics leave much to be desired and the climate and the altitude make it almost impossible, which our Javans may be able to cope with perhaps, there is another far more fundamental fact and that is, whether in the present context of time, India can involve herself in a war with a country which is going to be our neighbour and which has been conditioned so by geography and history. Therefore, even though I personally discount the suggestion of marching troops into the Himalayan frontiers—though it may be good heroics to suggest so—which are infested with an amount of practical difficulties, the fact remains that other ways must have been pursued by the Government of India to seek a solution of these problems.

I venture to say that of late the Chinese diplomacy has again gained much advantage to that country. For instance, the pattern has been to negotiate border agreements with India's neighbours and in all these border agreements a residue of dispute is being left. There is what is known as the trijunction in the case of the Sino-Burmese border treaty. The Diphu pass has been delimited as a trijunction but the exact location of that pass has not been determined and it has been left to Burma and India to determine where the Diphu pass lies. It has been India's case that the Diphu pass lies five miles north from where it has been delimited. I do not know if that contention has been accepted by the Government of Burma. Similarly, in the case of the Sino-Nepalese border treaties also, a residue of disputes is being left and all these border agreements are being increasingly used to drive a wedge between India and her good neighbours.

One had expected to learn from the hon. Prime Minister as to what steps have been taken to resolve these disputes which are not of our own creation but which are the creation of Chinese machiavellianism. And on top of that, we hear that Pakistan is soon to negotiate a border treaty with China and we do not know what residue of dispute will be debited to India's account to settle and solve. Therefore, I believe that even though for many reasons, we may not advocate a linguistic and militaristic policy, still, this matter has to be pursued at the diplomatic level. For those who ask, how long this will continue, my answer would be this: this is going to last for centuries.

Coming to Pakistan, I was one among those who had all along advocated that no piecemeal treaty should be signed with Pakistan: until we reach an overall agreement with that country, there will be no purpose in signing piecemeal treaties. I venture to say that our prophecies have proved correct. We had signed the Indus water treaty costing Rs. 80 crores in valuable foreign exchange for which our industries are thirsting today. We had sacrificed the water of the eastern rivers for a decade, while our deserts

[Shri Mahanty]

of Rajasthan are thirsting for irrigation. We had done that in the name of friendship with Pakistan, which we valued more than irrigating our fields or saving Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange. We agreed to transfer Berubari, and I remember the Prime Minister's candid confession that he had to do it in the name of Indo-Pakistan friendship even though it had involved a human problem.

17 hrs.

Sir, we had done all that, but since we did not achieve an overall agreement with Pakistan regarding all our outstanding disputes, Pakistan utilised our charitable disposition, our goodness, for its owns manoeuvres, and today one can hear the sabre rattlings in Pakistan getting a little more nastier, the language used getting a little more filthier and the war psychosis being created there a little more disturbing. In that context, one is apt to lose one's sense of perspective and that is also precisely happening in this country. You can notice from the trend of the speeches in this House as well as in the writings in the newspapers outside that today we have almost forgotten that 13,000 square miles of our country is under Chinese occupation. Today, somehow or other Pakistan has loomed as the devil of the drama which is going to frustrate all the national aspirations of our country. It is not a question of choice between China and Pakistan. Here are the facts. Here we are faced with Pakistan, and as it has been rightly said, Pakistan's entire politics having been based on a concept of hatred, it is not going to relax its relations with India and it is going to utilise that hatred as a sort of spring board for its own political brinkmanship.

On the other hand, China's ambition, according to my thinking, is not to gain those mountainous territories but to push out India from the power and prestige that it enjoys in Asia and the Middle East.

Then again, there is Portugal. It has been suggested that by merely sending our unarmed civilians to Goa we will be able to redeem it. But, Sir, the fact is being forgotten that Portugal is a member of the NATO alliance, and in any case of aggression the entire NATO alliance will be invoked. Again, it may be asked whether it is aggression. I am told that in international law what is aggression is yet to be defined. I remember, in one of those gruelling debates on aggression when the entire international forum was asked to define what aggression meant, one of the representatives, I think, of Brazil had to say: Aggression is like the feelings, when a charming lady enters a drawing room, whose presence you can feel but which you cannot exactly define. Therefore, whether the marching of unarmed Indian civilians into Goa is an aggression or not is a legal question and perhaps it will be debated in an appropriate forum. But the very fact that the marching into Goa of unarmed Indian civilians will invoke the entire NATO alliance and that its consequences may not be very desirable.

Shri Nath Pai: Rubbish.

Shri Mahanty: It may be rubbish. After all, I have waited in vain for the heroic leaders of the Praja Socialist Party to take an initiative in the matter and march into Goa without making speeches in this House.

Shri Nath Pai: It is all rubbish, I repeat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Nothing is rubbish which is said here by any hon. Member.

Shri Tangamani: Two years ago some volunteers marched into Goa and some of them were killed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It appears just now that all the Members gathered here. . . .

Shri Mahanty: Apart from the fact that the Praja Socialist leader should not forget normal courtesies in moments of agitation, what I was saying was this. I was saying that apart from making heroic speeches they should march into the Goan territory, now Portuguese territory, and redeem that country, instead of calling it rubbish. After all, it is known. . .

Shri Nath Pai: Would you yield now?

Shri Mahanty: I am not yielding.

Shri Nath Pai: You dare not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But now he has to yield to the bell.

Shri Mahanty: I was saying that it is a legalistic question. Whatever may be the heroics, the legalistic question cannot be escaped as to whether it is aggression or not; because, Goa is not a Portuguese colony. Portugal claims it as a part of metropolitan Portugal. Therefore, any kind of occupation of Portuguese territory by India is unfortunately going to be construed as aggression by them and various consequences will follow from the NATO alliance. If it is rubbish, I am sorry that it was rubbish, but I could not offer any better fare to my hon. friend. Therefore, in all humility I say these are problems of great magnitude. This does not permit any kind of controversy because, irrespective of party considerations, we are determined to see that all these problems are solved.

Shri Nath Pai *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That speech is over now.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): I rise to support the policy of the Government. At the outset, I would like to offer my congratulations to our respected and beloved Prime Minister on the reunion of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. I have not used the words "merger" or "accession" but "reunion" advisedly. It is this re-union which has made Lisbon think again, and only two days ago there was a message in *The Statesman* which I would like to quote with your permission. It reads:

> "Portuguese Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday, according to AFP, that India's plan to 'annex the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli' was a 'pure and simple violation' of the verdict by the International Court at The Hague, which 'recognized' Portuguese sovereignty over the two territories.
>
> The Portuguese Foreign Minister said India's action was 'unilateral and immaterial'. He added: 'Each country is free to make whatever laws it likes. But in order to be tenable in the eyes of interested parties these decisions must conform strictly to universally recognized international law'.
>
> Observers here thought Lisbon would once again have resort to international law to 'oppose the annexation of the enclaves'."

It is quite clear that Lisbon would once again take up the matter to the International Court of Justice. Here I have a suggestion to make for whatever it may be worth. Since they would be doing propaganda in that sphere, I would suggest that the sarpanch and panch of these two areas be sent on a delegation to Europe, particularly into the State where the International Court of Justice is situated, to tell the public of Europe and America that they were Indians first and Indians last and that there was only a re-union and there is no question of annexation. By doing so, public opinion will resist any such move by Lisbon.

Now many countries have been freed in Africa and aid has been given to

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

them by various countries. I would very much like to see India paying more attention to Africa and giving them more aid. More delegations, cultural delegations and goodwill delegations should go from here to Africa to tell them that we are with them and how happy we are that they have gained freedom.

Now Mr. Kenyatta, the famous African leader, has just come out of the prison. If some day, later on, he is invited to India, I am sure India will give him a rousing welcome. So many hon. Members have spoken about Algeria. On that I would like to say that we should give them moral support. Moral support is a great thing. There is that government functioning from Cairo. If we cannot actively help them, we should at least give moral support to the Government there. The Congress Committee had appointed Shri Dhebar to go into this question and I read in the papers that Shri Dhebar also felt that some recognition should be given to the Government functioning from Cairo.

Sir, you will have no occasion to ring the bell when I am concerned because I believe in brevity.

Non-alignment has brought rich dividends to this country and that is entirely due to our dynamic hon. Prime Minister. May I say that the reunion of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is yet another feather in his great cap?

So many hon. Members have spoken about Pakistan and I would also like to put my own point of view. Pakistan went with the beggar's bowl to America. On the one hand she went with the beggar's bowl and on the other she was blackmailing America with the threat that if the aid given to India was not stopped and if more aid was not given to Pakistan, the whole of Pakistan would become Communist. This is what President Ayub Khan did in America. It is a very undignified thing to do. It is by no means a graceful act to say that here we are begging of you for aid and at the same time saying, "If you give aid to India, we would turn Communist". This is nothing short of blackmail.

I have a feeling that even if the Kashmir question is settled to his liking, the next move by him would be that he would want a corridor running from West Pakistan to Dacca through the Punjab and the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh. He would never stop at asking for things, and every time he would say that this would improve the relations between India and Pakistan. These have been his pet words. I am concerned with India's appeasement policy towards Pakistan. The more we give the more they want. It is high time that we put a full stop and just said 'No' to whatever they want.

As far as India is concerned, India has not begged for aid. It is because of the respect which the world has for this country that aid is being given. It is on honourable terms that aid is being given to India, not like Pakistan which went there begging for aid and for help.

President Ayub Khan reminds me of two other dictators, Adolf Hitler and Mussolini. These dictators when they started off their careers played to the gallery. They had to feed public imagination with all sorts of things. But a time came when they were drunk with power and their armaments and the balloon went up. They started off with the idea of just playing to the gallery and trying to keep public imagination going. That was for some time. But that story was repeated too often. Finally it resulted in a world war. Similar would be the case with Pakistan. They are feeding their people, the younger generation, with one and the only thing, that is, hatred towards India and towards anything that India does. It is allright for the present. The slogan goes down quite well. The younger generation is fed on it.

But a time will come when some maniac will get up and throw a bomb on one of our cities. It always happens that when a dictator's armoury of all sorts of things that he could say comes to an end, he has nothing further to give to the public and some unfortunate things happen. If the balloon goes up, so far as India is concerned, it will be a great calamity. I think we should leave no stone unturned to take that into consideration and be ready for any eventuality. Whatever may happen we should be ready on our frontiers and always be hundred per cent fully armed and fully ready to meet any such possibility.

We owe everything to our Captain, that is. Nehru. His motto has been: "ततो धर्मस्ततो जयः"

With these few words and thanking you for having been given an opportunity at long last, I resume my seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Brijesh.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Sir, I hope you will do justice to the lady Members also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry if I have not done that, but now I shall be very careful, and if that is justice, I shall call the hon. Member after Pandit Brijesh has concluded.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी) : "कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरूं" उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति के सम्बन्ध में बड़े लम्बे समय से सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और सुझाव भी दिये हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि विदेशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध किस प्रकार के होने चाहियें। इस दिशा में हमने जिस शब्दावली का निर्धारण किया है उसके लिये कोई बुद्धिमान आदमी विरोध नहीं करेगा। संसार में शान्ति रहे, सब मिल कर परस्पर सहयोग के साथ कार्य करें और कोई किसी के साथ छीना झपटी न करे, इसके विरोध में कौन बोलेगा ? भाषा अलग चीज है और क्रिया अलग चीज है। राजनीति में निरी साधुता की भाषा और साधुता की क्रिया से कभी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। यदि हम निरे साधू ही हैं तो हमें बद्रीकारण्य में बैठ कर यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार धारण कर ध्यानमें समाधिस्थ हो जाना चाहिए। संसार में यदि जीवित रहना है तो हमें व्यवहार-क्षेत्र में आना पड़ेगा और किस के साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार करना चाहिए इस नीति को हमें समझ लेना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां ("शाठ्यम् सदा दुर्जने, प्रीतिः साधुजने नयोनपजने विद्वत् नमे चार्जिवम्"), आदि वाक्यों के द्वारा व्यवहार शास्त्र को सामने रक्खा गया है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की सबसे बड़ी असफलता का कारण यह ही है कि हम सर्वत्र एक सा व्यवहार करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। हमने एक सा व्यवहार करने के कारण जो अपने थे उन्हें तो शत्रु बनाया है लेकिन जो हमारे शत्रु नहीं थे उन्हें भी अपना शत्रु बना कर खड़ा कर लिया है। यदि इस दिशामें सावधानी के साथ व्यवहार किया गया होता और पाकिस्तान को हमने आरम्भ में ही समझ लिया होता जो कि हम आज समझ रहे हैं तो आज की स्थिति न होती। हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी आज बता रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान का जन्म घृणा पर हुआ है। यदि यह बात आरम्भ में ही समझ ली गई होती जबकि हमने द्विराष्ट्र वाद के सिद्धान्त को मान कर भारतवर्ष का बंटवारा किया और पाकिस्तान को जन्म दे दिया, यदि उस अवसर पर हमने सावधानी बर्ती होती और भारत के विभाजन की मांग के विरुद्ध दृढ़तापूर्वक खड़े रहते, "सत्यमेव जयते नानृतम्", के सिद्धान्त का यदि हमने पूर्णतया पालन किया होता तो न पाकिस्तान होता और न उसके द्वारा यह सिर दर्द हमारे सिर पर आता। आज एक समूचा देश एक सूत्र के साथ खड़ा होकर परस्पर सद्भावना के साथ कार्य कर रहा होता और यह चीन की जो भयानक स्थिति

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

हमारे सामने आई है यह भी नहीं आने पाती पाकिस्तान का हमने निर्माण किया । कांग्रेस पार्टी की वैदेशिक नीति आरम्भ में ही सदोष रही जिसके कि कारण पाकिस्तान का निर्माण हुआ । उसके पश्चात जो व्यवहार हम कर रहे हैं उस व्यवहार का परिणाम यह है कि वह आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसकी उस दुर्नीति को सामने रख कर चीन भी हमारे ऊपर बढ़ कर आया जा रहा है अन्यथा चीन से हमारे सम्बन्ध खराब नहीं थे लेकिन चीन ने भी हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण किया और आक्रमण कर दिया । चीन ने यह देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति हमेशा दबने की है, हमेशा जब कोई गुण्डागर्दी करता है, जब कोई थ्रैट करता है और जब कोई भयंकर स्वरूप सामने रखता है तब यह सरकार दब जाती है । यह दबने की प्रवृत्ति, कुछ स्वभाव इस प्रकार का बन गया है । चीन ने जब यह देखा कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान से दबी चली आ रही है तो उसने सोचा कि फिर हमारा यह क्या बिगाड़ लेंगे ? इसके अतिरिक्त भारत के पास सम्पूर्ण शस्त्रास्त्र भी नहीं हैं और इसलिए चीन ने भी हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण कर दिया । एक तरफ हम पाकिस्तान को प्रसन्न करने की तरफ चल रहे हैं और अब हमारे सामने चीन को भी प्रसन्न करने का प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया है । अब यह तो वही हालत हुई कि "चौबे जी छब्बे बनने जा रहे थे, दुबे गांठ के भी न रहे ।" कोढ़ में खाज हो गयी । एक बीमारी से निबट नहीं पाये थे कि दूसरा रोग हमारे सिर पर आ गया ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में हम सफल हो रहे हैं या असफल, यह देखने के लिए हमें अपने देश की स्थिति की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । यदि हम को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है तो संसार यदि वाहवाही भी करे तो उस वाहवाही से हमारा कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । हम को लाभ होना चाहिए । हमारे देश को लाभ होना चाहिए । अब हमारे देश को तो लाभ हो नहीं रहा है और हमारा देश शत्रुओं के जाल में फंसता जा रहा है । इतना ही नहीं पाकिस्तान से जो साधन, संधि इत्यादि कर रहे हैं उससे जो हमें हानि हो रही है सो अलग । हम यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान निरन्तर यहां जहर भर कर हमारे घर में भेजता जा रहा है । आसाम में नित्यप्रति अभी भी हजारों की संख्या में लोग चले आ रहे हैं । क्या हमारी सरकार और उसके जिम्मेदार अधिकारी इतना भी चैक नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे घर में कैसे बाहर से राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व आ रहे हैं । इसमें हिन्दू-मुस्लिम के भेद का प्रश्न नहीं है लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि जो अराजक और राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व पहले से हमारे देश में थे और अब धीरे धीरे शान्त होते जाते हैं या जिनमें राष्ट्रीयता की भावना उत्पन्न होती जाती है, उनमें यह बाहर से आने वाले लोग पुनः जहर भरने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान से वह लोग इसके वास्ते ट्रेंड होकर आते हैं और वह यहां आकर हमारे देश के वायु मण्डल को विषाक्त बनाते हैं और हम उसे भी थाम नहीं सकते, रोक नहीं सकते हैं तब हम अपनी वैदेशिक नीति में सफल हुए हैं यह हम कैसे कह सकते हैं ? हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश को लाभ हो रहा है अथवा नहीं हो रहा है । आज संसार में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चक्र तीव्रता से घूम रहा है और संसार की दो बड़ी शक्तियां तीव्र गति से संघर्ष की ओर जा रही हैं, उन को रोकने के लिये नीतिमत्ता और बुद्धिमानी से काम करना चाहिए । इस में सन्देह नहीं कि बर्लिन का प्रश्न एक बर्निंग प्रश्न हो गया है, एक जलता हुआ प्रश्न बन गया है । हम ने उस प्रश्न के समाधान के लिये प्रयत्न करना है, किन्तु स्वयं उस में भस्मीभूत नहीं हो जाना है । संसार को लड़ने से बचाया जाये, इस के लिये प्रयत्न करना है, लेकिन उस में स्वयं हम ही न फंस जायें, इसके लिये हमें सावधान रहना चाहिये । संसार में

हम को अपनी शान्ति की आवाज बुलन्द करनी चाहिए और साथ ही संसार के भिन्न राष्ट्रों से अपना सम्पर्क साधने की भी जरूरत है ।

अफ्रीका के जो देश स्वतंत्र हुए हैं, उन का ग्रुप बनने जा रहा है, उस की लीडरशिप लेने में हमें हिचकना नहीं चाहिए । यदि हमारे उद्देश्य पवित्र हैं, यदि हम ने संसार में सत्य का प्रतिपादन करना है, यदि हमने संसार में शान्ति बनाए रखने के लिये प्रयत्न करना है, तो फिर हमारी ओर से कोई ग्रुप नहीं बनता है, तो कोई डर नहीं है और अगर बनता है, तो भी कोई डर नहीं है । यदि हमारी नीयत साफ़ है, हमारा स्वभाव और कृति शुद्ध है, तो फिर डर की कोई बात नहीं है । अगर हमारा हृदय और कृति शुद्ध न हो, अगर हमारे हृदय में विकार हो, तो हम कोई ग्रुप बनायें, या न बनायें, उस से कोई प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये संसार में तृतीय शक्ति का निर्माण इन दोनों शक्तियों को थामने के लिये आवश्यक है और इस दिशा में प्रयत्न होना चाहिए ।

इस के पश्चात् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम एक राष्ट्र के साथ एक तरह का व्यवहार करें और दूसरे के साथ दूसरी तरह का, यह उचित नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार एक राष्ट्र के साथ अपने दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करती है, तो दूसरे के साथ क्यों नहीं करती है । जब सरकार एक कोरिया से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करती है, तो दूसरे ने क्या बिगाड़ा है कि उस के साथ दूसरा व्यवहार किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार उत्तरी और दक्षिणी वीयतनाम, इन दोनों राष्ट्रों से हमारा सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसरायल के साथ, जब कि वह एक राज्य बन गया है, दौत्य सम्बन्ध क्यों स्थापित नहीं किया जाता है । इसराइल के साथ दौत्य सम्बन्ध और व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में क्या हानि होती है, प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में प्रकाश नहीं डाला है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय में हमारे हृदय में जो सन्देह है, उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब दिशाओं से हम को जो भी लाभ हो सके, वह उठाना चाहिये ।

जो महान् सम्मेलन हो रहा है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जो वहां पधार रहे हैं, वह एक स्वागत-योग्य बात है । मैं समझता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह एक बड़ी सूझ-बूझ का काम किया है कि जो एशिया के प्रतिनिधि वहां जाने वाले हैं, उन सब को यहां निमंत्रित किया है कि वे जाते समय या लौटते समय यहां आयें के इस तरह अधिक से अधिक लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क साधना और अपने मैत्री-सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना बुद्धिमानी का कार्य है । इस तरह की बुद्धिमानी के कार्य अवश्य किये जाने चाहियें और संसार में अधिक से अधिक सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बड़ी सावधानी के साथ तो काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन से भारत वर्ष से क्या लाभ मिल रहा है, इस को अवश्य ध्यान में रखना चाहिये, क्योंकि संसार के लोग केवल झूठी प्रशंसा कर के अपना लाभ उठाने के लिये हमारा उपयोग न कर लें । हमें इस के लिये सतर्क और सावधान रहना चाहिये ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो "शठे शाठ्यम् समाचरेत्" की नीति को मानेगा । जिन की प्रकृति खराब हो जाती है, वे सज्जनता की बातों और सज्जनता के व्यवहार से नहीं मानते । न चीन मानेगा, न पाकिस्तान मानेगा । इस के लिये देश को सुदृढ़, सशस्त्र, और बलवान बनाने की आवश्यकता है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी तटस्थता की नीति सतर्क तटस्थता की नीति होगी, सावधान तटस्थता की नीति होगी और इस में सतर्कता बरती जायेगी ।

[पंडित ब्रज ना ाथ "ब्रजेश"]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: This debate is taking place at a very crucial juncture of world affairs, and this House is now discussing the policy of the Government of India in relation to the international situation. This is the first time when you have been kind enough to permit me to participate in the foreign affairs debate, and I am thankful to you for the same.

Since several Members have dealt with the world situation in a comprehensive way, I would like to be very brief in my observations, and as I am having the first opportunity to speak on foreign affairs, I want to deal with the aspect of non-alignment which is the very essence of our foreign policy, and which has raised the status of India in the comity of nations of the world. There was a time when India's neutral and non-alignment policy was looked upon with suspicion by the big Powers. No one understood the practicability and sincerity of this point of view, but today we find that India's non-alignment policy has become infectious. Soon after her Independence Indonesia was the first country which fully appreciated our foreign policy and adopted it for herself also. In a short span of time, this family of non-aligned nations grew and today it covers many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. It is an achievement which world history will record in golden letters. It would be a matter of pride for the Indian generations to come that one of their elders, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, was the architect, the maker and founder of this new concept of foreign policy which seeks friendly relations with all countries, judges all international issues on their own respective merits and advocates the principle of 'live and let live'.

I am somewhat amused to see Pakistan's reaction to the non-alignment policy of India. This is the only South-East Asian country which has chosen most dramatically to condemn India's foreign policy, a country which till 1947 constituted a part of the big Indian family. It is a great pity that mere geographical division of the country has made the leaders of Pakistan so lopsided as to forget completely their ancient past.

Now I come to the significant psychological change of the big Powers which is another landmark of India's foreign policy. There was a time when only the views and attitudes of the big Powers mattered. If anybody carefully observes the changing international scene, he would find that there have always been trouble spots during the last decades and whenever there were troubles, small countries, particularly, the Asian nations, did not count at all. It is a matter of great satisfaction for us that small nations, particularly the Asian countries count today in all the deliberations of the big Powers, whether inside or outside the United Nations. Asia is not at present treated in a cavalier way as she was until 15 years ago after when the destinies of the defeated nations were to be the Second World War settled, then only the Big Four met. The small nations who suffered immensely the horrors of war were not consulted. This was the situation in 1945. Today out of hundred and odd members of the United Nations, something like sixty are small nations. Whenever they combine together, they can sway the deliberations of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Whether it is trouble in Laos, whether it is trouble in Congo, whether it is the issue of disarmament or any other matter, the small nations' voice is recognised and the Big Powers are always anxious to carry their voice with them. For this new change in the relations between the Big Powers

and the small nations, credit no doubt goes to our Prime Minister who gave the first call to the world that small nations would not brook indifference and that their voice should be heard.

Now I come to the issue which is really agitating the minds of the people of India. After reading about the great drama of sycophancy and political meanness enacted by President Ayub Khan in America, I feel it was the mission of an inexperienced country. I should like to record that at least America did behave like an experienced and great country on this occasion. There was a great shock in the American press, public and political circles that President Ayub Khan should go to the extent of telling the Government and people of the United States what should be their foreign policy, what should be their attitude towards India and so on. In fact, President Ayub Khan told the people of America what he would do if he were the President of the USA. I would like to leave it to the people of America to observe the social impact which President Ayub Khan made by his recent visit. But I am most distressed, however, at his irresponsible utterances on Kashmir and America's economic aid to India. President Ayub Khan is trying to solve the Kashmir issue by an anti-Indian slanderous campaign.

After outbursts of anti-Indian propaganda and crossing all limits of democratic decency, the President of Pakistan, in his Independence Day broadcast, termed India as Pakistan's great neighbour and expressed Pakistan's desire for peace and friendly relations with India, and to have an honourable settlement over Kashmir. He speaks both of peaceful and warlike means of settlement, and I am confident the Government of India is alert about everything concerning Kashmir, and is ready for a settlement whichever way Pakistan might choose to have it.

In recent months, the President of Pakistan has made so many statements about Kashmir. He threatened the United States that he might be inclined to turn towards China if USA did not support Pakistan in its dispute with India over Kashmir. A few months back we heard of Pakistan's intention to have border talks with China. The so-called border problem which Pakistan wants to talk about with China is about a territory which really belongs to India. Pakistan is in illegal possession of it, and sooner or later Pakistan has to surrender it to India, if her professions to the adherence of the United Nations Resolution have any tangible meaning. I wonder if in international law, a usurper can have any authority to talk with a potential usurper about a stretch of territory which belongs to India.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our Government is protesting against it. Protest is one way of reflecting our reaction against the intention of Pakistan, but I would urge upon the Government to think of additional ways in which these illegitimate talks can be prevented. I take this opportunity to tell the Government and people of Pakistan that whatever may be their sinister objective, the projected talks will take President Ayub Khan far, far away from his professions of having friendly relations with India.

I also want to make it clear that President Ayub Khan need not think that any section of the population of this country has the slightest sympathy with his concern over Kashmir. Forty million Muslims stand solidly behind their great leader, the Prime Minister of India, over this issue, and would make any sacrifice which the country expects of them to make.

Not only has the President of Pakistan been shouting for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute either by war or peaceful means, but he is dumping all the latest weapons from that great Power, America. President Ayub

[Shrimati Mafida Ahmed]

Khan firmly indicated to an American journalist in Rawalpindi in June last that "the USA should be mindful of the fact that if Pakistan's territory was violated, she would spend her time in dealing with the enemy rather than putting American weapons in cotton wool." We are shocked that, in spite of these hot words from the head of a hostile country, neither the US Government has put any restraint over Pakistan, nor our Government has sought any assurance from the US Government in this regard. Only, the US Government have gone on repeating that the arms supplied by them would be used only against Communist aggression.

We however appreciate that in spite of President Ayub Khan's browbeating America's economic aid continues to come to India. The new Government of the United States, the Kennedy Administration, has shown much imagination and boldness in reorienting its foreign aid policy, and I do hope that the US Government will have similar boldness to assure the Government and the People of India that the Government of U.S. will definitely intervene if Pakistan uses their arms against India.

श्री अ० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): मि० स्पीकर, मैं सब से पहले वजीर आजम को उस तकरीर पर मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने पिछले दिनों काश्मीर में की। उस तकरीर से उन्होंने साफ तौर से यह बतला दिया है और कह दिया है कि काश्मीर का आखिरी फैसला हो चुका है। अब काश्मीर के मामले पर और पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी मजीद बात चीत की गुंजाइश नहीं है। यकीनन काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान के इलहाक का फैसला आखिरी है और इस फैसले को हम ने ही नहीं, दुनिया के तमाम बड़े बड़े मुल्कों ने और खुद अकवामे मुत्तहदा ने तसलीम किया है। ४ फरवरी, १९४८ के दिन यू० एन० ओ० में जो बहस हुई उस में अमरीकी नुमाइन्दे ने इन अल्फाज के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के साथ काश्मीर के इलहाक को तसलीम किया है :

> "With the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India this foreign sovereignty went over to India and is exercised by India and that is why India happens to be here as a petitioner."

यह है यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में अमरीकी नुमाइन्दे की राय काश्मीर के इलहाक के बारे में। इस के साथ ही जब खुद हुकूमत अमरीका के नुमाइन्दे की यह राय है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं हिन्दुस्तान के वजीर आजम से कि वह क्या बातें थीं, वह क्या नये हालात थे जिनकी बिना पर पाकिस्तान के फ्रील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां और अमरीका के सद्र ने या अमरीका के नायक सद्र ने यह यकीन दिलाया है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का वजीर आजम उन से मिलने के लिये न्यूयार्क या वाशिंगटन जायेगा तो वह उस को मश्वरा देंगे कि वह फील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां के साथ एक दफा फिर कोशिश करे कश्मीर के मसले को सुलझाने की। मैं यह समझता हूं और निहायत दयानतदारी से समझता हूं, कि यह अमरीका की हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दोस्ताना हरकत नहीं है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दरूनी और खारजी मामलात के साथ बेजा मदाखिलत है। मैं वजीर आजम से यह तवक्को रक्खूंगा कि जब वह मि० कनेडी से या उन के दोस्तों से बातचीत करेंगे दुनिया के मामलात पर तब वह इस मामले पर आखिरी फैसला बता देंगे कि वह काश्मीर के मामले में किसी बाहरी ताकत का कोई मश्वरा कबूल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हां, अगर वाकई अमरीका के सदरातदार या वहां के प्रेजीडेंट यह चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में अमन हो, अगर वह यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के ताल्लुकात बेहतर हों, तो वह अपने दोस्त पाकिस्तान को यह मश्वरा दे सकते हैं, और वही उन का सही मश्वरा

होगा, वही एल्लाकी मश्वरा होगा, वही कानूनी मश्वरा होगा, कि पाकिस्तान मकबूजा काश्मीर से अपनी फौजें हटा ले क्योंकि वह इलाका कानूनी तौर पर और एख्लाकी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान का है ।

मैं आप की तवज्जह उन चन्द हालात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब मार्शल अय्यूब खां के दौरानें कयाम हमारे सामने आये हैं। जब एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेन्स में फील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां से पूछा गया कि काश्मीर के मामले पर वे क्या करेंगे तो उन्होंने फौरी तौर पर यह जवाब दिया कि फौजें एक दूसरे के सामने खड़ी हैं और किसी वक्त कोई भी हालात सामने आ सकते हैं । इन तमाम हालात के पेशे नजर, जो फील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां खुद अमरीका में कहते हैं उस के बावजूद अमरीका की हुकूमत नये नये हथियारात, नये नये सामाने जंग पाकिस्तान को मुहय्या करे और साथ ही साथ हम से यह कहे कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने आप पर हमला किया तो हम आप की मदद को आयेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि यह दोस्ती नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ एक खास किस्म की दरपर्दा दुश्मनी है ।

मैं इस के अलावा आप की तवज्जह उस स्टेटमेंट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो मि० जानसन ने दिया था जब फील्ड मार्शल अय्यूब खां अमरीका टेक्सास के इलाके में गये थे । मार्शल अय्यूब का हाथ पकड़ कर उन्हों ने कहा था कि यह बहुत बड़े बहादुर आदमी हैं, जवान आदमी हैं और उन से यह कहा कि "मैं आप की जवां मर्दी पर आप को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं । पिछले १४ सालों में जिस तरह आप ने तरक्की की है और जिस तरह आप जिन्दा रहे हैं जबकि आप की सरहदों पर चीन, रूस और हिन्दुस्तान हैं ।" इस से साफ जाहिर है कि मि० जानसन के जहन में क्या चीज थी कि जब उन्हों ने यह कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान को सिर्फ इस लिये हथियार देते हैं कि वह कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ अगर कभी मौका आये तो उन को इस्तेमाल करे । लेकिन इन दो मुल्कों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान को ला देना इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को भी पाकिस्तान का दुश्मन तसव्वुर करता है और अखलाकी तौर पर पाकिस्तान को इस लिये मदद देता है कि वह इस तमाम चीज को जब चाहे काश्मीर के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करे । उस वक्त हुकूमत अमरीका को चलाने वाले कहां थे जब इन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान ने अफगानों पर किया, जब खुद पख्तूनिस्तान में रहने वाले मुजाहिदीन पर बम फेंके गये ? उस वक्त हुकूमत अमरीका ने कोई मदाखिलत नहीं की और पाकिस्तान से बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं कहा ।

जहां तक इस चीज का ताल्लुक है कि पाकिस्तान यह सब कुछ क्यों करता है, उस के बारे में मुबह वजीर आजम ने ठीक तरह से फरमाया कि यह बदकिस्मती है, पाकिस्तान के लोगों की कि वहां की मौजूदा हुकूमत ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में है जिन का कभी पाकिस्तान की सियासी जिन्दगी मे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था । ये लोग आजादी से पहले साबिका अंग्रेजों के यार वफादार थे, उन के साथी थे और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को कुचलने में इन्हीं फौजी वर्दियों में उन का साथ देते थे । और आज अपने एख्तदार को बढ़ाने के लिये पाकिस्तान की आवाज को, पाकिस्तान के लोगों की आवाज को दबा कर एक खास किस्म का नारा फैला कर और पाकिस्तान के लोगों के जजबात को मुश्तईल कर के अपनी हुकूमत को कायम रखना चाहते हैं । वाकई अगर वह लोग इस बात के ख्वाहा हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का फैसला हो तो उन को चाहिये कि वह मकबूजा काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान के हवाले करें और यही एक आखिरी सूरत होगी हमारे और उन के फैसले की ।

मैं वजीर आजम की तवज्जह उस जमाने के अमरीकी अखबारों की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिन की बहुत सी कटिंग मेरे पास

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

हैं और जिन्होंने फिर से इस बात का रोना शुरू किया है कि साहब, क्यों न काश्मीर और पाकिस्तान का फैसला हो, आखिर कश्मीर में भी मुस्लिम अक्सरियत है और पाकिस्तान में मुस्लिम अक्सरियत है ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह वहां के लोगों की इखलाकी और सियासी बददयान्ती है । वह जानते हैं कि काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान का इलहाक मुसलमानों की अक्सरियत की वजय से नहीं हुआ है बल्कि इस वजय से हुआ है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के उसूलों में यकीन रखते हैं और हम इस बात को जानते हैं कि काश्मीर हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहा है, और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने काश्मीर की जंग आजादी में हमेशा काश्मीर का साथ दिया, जब कि पाकिस्तान के लोगों ने मुस्लिम लीग ने और मिस्टर जिन्ना ने उसकी मुखालिफत की । यह सवाल अक्सरियत का नहीं है, अक्सरियत और अक्लियत की वजह से कौमों के फैसले नहीं होते ।

मैं वजीर आजम से एक और दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं जिसकी तरफ मेरे दोस्त श्री नाथपाई ने उनकी तवज्जह दिलायी है । वह है अल्जीरिया का मसला । यकीनन हमें वहां के मुजाहिदों की कद्र करना चाहिए और वहां की आरजी हुकूमत को वहां की जायज हुकूमत तसलीम करना चाहिए । इससे हम अरब मुल्कों में एक खास किस्म की मकबूलियत ही हासिल नहीं करेंगे बल्कि यह हमारा इखलाकी फर्ज भी है । पाकिस्तान ने उस हुकूमत को तसलीम किया है, लेकिन मैं आपको यकिन दिलाता हूं कि अरब मुल्क उससे खुश नहीं हैं । वे जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की यह सयासी चाल हिन्दुस्तान को अरब मुल्कों में बदनाम करने के लिए है वरना और तमाम मामलों में फ्रांस और पाकिस्तान दोनों साथ साथ रहे हैं । जहां तक अरब मुमालिक की आजादी और खुशहली का ताल्लुक है पाकिस्तान ने कभी उनका साथ नहीं दिया, बल्कि उसने सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को अरब मुमालिक में एक खास तरीके से बदनाम करने के लिए और एक खास तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान को एक्सप्लाइट करने के लिए अल्जीरिया की आरजी हुकूमत को तसलीम किया है । हमें यह चाहिए और फौरी तौर पर यह चाहिए कि हम अल्जीरिया की हुकूमत को तसलीम करें ।

इसके साथ ही मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । सेक्रेटरी जनरल की काफी नुक्ताचीनी की गयी उनके पीकिंग के दौरे के सिलसिले में । हिन्दुस्तान की यह हमेशा पालिसी रही है कि हम तमाम ऐसे अमूर को, तामाम ऐसे मसलों को, जिन पर हम किसी दूसरे मुल्क के साथ एक राय न हो, दोस्ताना तरीके से तै करें । यह कहना कि सेक्रेटरी जनरल पीकिंग में और चीन के दूसरे इलाकों में वहां की हुकूमत के दरवाजे खटखटाते रहे हैं दुरुस्त नहीं है, बल्कि इखलाकी तौर पर उनका यह फर्ज था कि जब वह चीन में थे, वह चीन के लोगों से मिलते, उनसे बातचीत करते और मालूम करते कि चीन ने क्या फैसला किया है उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में ।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं वजीर आजम की खारिजा पालिसी की ताईद करता हूं ।

[مسٹر اسپیکر - میں سب سے پہلے وزیر اعظم کو اس تقریر پر مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے پچھلے دنوں کاشمیر میں کی - اس تقریر سے انہوں نے صاف طور سے یہ بتلا دیا ہے اور کہہ دیا ہے کہ کشمیر کا آخری فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے - اب کشمیر کے معاملہ میں اور پاکستان

یہ سمجھتا ہوں - اور نہایت دیانت داری سے سمجھتا ہوں - کہ یہ امریکہ کی ہندوستان کے ساتھ دوستانہ حرکت نہیں ہے - بلکہ ہندوستان کے اندرونی اور خارجی معاملات کے ساتھ بیجا مداخلت ہے - میں وزیر اعظم سے یہ توقع رکھوں گا کہ جب وہ مسٹر کینیڈی سے یا ان کے دوستوں سے بات چیت کریں گے دنیا کے معاملات پر تب وہ اس معاملہ پر آخری فیصلہ بتا دیں گے کہ وہ کاشمیر کے معاملہ میں کسی باہری طاقت کا کوئی مشورہ قبول کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - ہاں - اگر واقعی امریکہ کے سیاست دان یا وہاں کے پریزیڈنٹ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ دنیا میں امن ہو - اگر وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان اور پاکستان کے تعلقات بہتر ہوں تو وہ اپنے دوست پاکستان کو یہ مشورہ دے سکتے ہیں - اور وہی ان کا صحیح مشورہ ہوگا - وہی اخلاقی مشورہ ہوگا - وہی قانونی مشورہ ہوگا - کہ پاکستان مقبوضہ کاشمیر سے اپنی فوجیں ہٹا لے کیونکہ وہ علاقہ قانونی طور پر اور اخلاقی طور پر ہندوستان کا ہے -

میں آپ کی توجہ ان چند حالات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو مارشل ایوب خاں کے دوران قیام ہمارے سامنے آئے ہیں - جب ایک پریس کانفرنس میں فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں کے ساتھ کسی مزید بات چیت کی گنجائش نہیں ہے - یقیناً کاشمیر ہندوستان کے الحاق کا فیصلہ آخری ہے اور اس فیصلے کو ہم نے ہی نہیں ؛ دنیا کے تمام بڑے بڑے ملکوں نے اور خود اقوام متحدہ نے تسلیم کیا ہے - ۴ فروری ۱۹۴۸ ع کے دن یو - این - او - میں جو بحث ہوئی اس میں امریکی نمائندے نے ان الفاظ نے ساتھ ہندوستان کے ساتھ کاشمیر کے الحاق کو تسلیم کیا ہے -

"With the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India this foreign sovereignty went over to India and is exercised by India and that is why India happens to be here as a petitioner."

یہ ہے یونائیٹڈ نیشن میں امریکی نمائندے کی رائے کاشمیر کے الحاق کے بارے میں - اس کے ساتھ ہی جب خود حکومت امریکہ کے نمائندے کی یہ رائے ہے - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں ہندوستان کے وزیر اعظم سے کہ وہ کیا باتیں تھیں - وہ کیا نئے حالات تھے جن کی بنا پر پاکستان کے صدر فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں اور امریکہ کے صدر نے یا امریکہ کے نائب صدر نے یہ یقین دلایا ہے کہ جب ہندوستان کے وزیر اعظم ان سے ملنے کے لئے نیویارک یا واشنگٹن جائے گا تو وہ اس کو مشورہ دیں گے کہ وہ فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں کے ساتھ پھر ایک دفعہ کوشش کرے کاشمیر کے مسئلہ کو سلجھانے کی - میں

سے صاف ظاہر ہے کہ مسٹر جانسن کے ذہن میں کیا چیز تھی جب انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ ہم پاکستان کو صرف اس لئے ہتھیار دیتے ہیں کہ وہ کمیونزم کے خلاف اگر کبھی موقع آئے تو ان کو استعمال کرے - لیکن ان دو ملکوں کے ساتھ ہندوستان کو لا دینا اس بات کو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان کو بھی پاکستان کا دشمن تصور کرتا ہے اور اخلاقی طور پر پاکستان کو اس لئے مدد دیتا ہے کہ وہ اس تمام چیز کو جب چاہے کشمیر کے خلاف استعمال کرے - اس وقت حکومت امریکہ کو چلانے والے کہاں تھے - جب ان ہتھیاروں کا استعمال پاکستان نے افغانوں پر کیا - جب خود پختونستان میں رہنے والے مجاہدین پر بم پھینکے گئے - اس وقت حکومت امریکہ نے کوئی مداخلت نہیں کی اور پاکستان سے بالکل کچھ نہیں کہا -

جہاں تک اس چیز کا تعلق ہے کہ پاکستان یہ سب کچھ کیوں کرتا ہے - اس کے بارے میں صبح وزیراعظم نے ٹھیک طرح سے فرمایا کہ یہ بد قسمتی ہے پاکستان کے لوگوں کی کہ وہاں کی موجودہ حکومت ایسے لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے جن کا کبھی پاکستان کی سیاسی زندگی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا - یہ لوگ آزادی سے پہلے سابقہ انگریزوں کے یار وفادار تھے - ان کے ساتھی تھے اور ہندوستان کی آزادی کو

[شری ع - م - طارق]

سے یہ پوچھا گیا کہ کشمیر کے معاملہ پر وہ کیا کریں گے تو انہوں نے فوری طور پر یہ جواب دیا کہ فوجیں ایک دوسرے کے سامنے کھڑی ہیں اور کسی وقت کوئی بھی حالات سامنے آ سکتے ہیں - ان تمام حالات کے پیش نظر - جو فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں خود امریکہ میں کہتے ہیں اس کے باوجود امریکہ کی حکومت نئے نئے ہتھیارات و نئے نئے سامان جنگ پاکستان کو مہیا کرے اور ساتھ ہی ہم سے یہ ہے کہ اگر پاکستان نے آپ پر حملہ کیا تو ہم آپ کی مدد کو آئیں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ دوستی نہیں ہے بلکہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ ایک خاص قسم کی در پردہ دشمنی ہے -

میں اس کے علاوہ آپ کی توجہ اس اسٹیٹمنٹ کی طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو مسٹر جانسن نے دیا جب فیلڈ مارشل ایوب خاں امریکہ میں ٹیکسس کے علاقہ میں گئے تھے - مارشل ایوب کا ہاتھ پکڑ کر انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ یہ بہت بڑے بہادر آدمی ہیں - جوان آدمی ہیں اور ان سے یہ کہا کہ میں آپ کی جوان مردی پر آپ کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلے ۱۴ سالوں میں جس طرح آپ نے ترقی کی ہے اور جس طرح آپ زندہ رہے ہیں جب کہ آپ کی سرحدوں پر چین و روس اور ہندوستان ہیں - اس

اصولوں میں یقین رکھتے ہیں اور ہم اس بات کو جانتے ہیں کہ کشمیر ہمیشہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ رہا ہے - اور ہندوستان کے لوگوں نے کشمیر کی جنگ آزادی میں ہمیشہ کشمیر کا ساتھ دیا - جب کہ پاکستان کے لوگوں نے - مسلم لیگ نے اور مسٹر جناح نے اس کی مخالفت کی - یہ سوال اکثریت کا نہیں ہے - اکثریت اور اقلیت کی وجہ سے قوموں کے فیصلے نہیں ہوتے -

میں وزیراعظم سے ایک اور درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں جس کی طرف میرے دوست شری ناتھ پائی نے ان کی توجہ دلائی ہے - وہ ہے الجیریا کا مسئلہ - یقیناً ہمیں وہاں کے مجاہدوں کی قدر کرنا چاہئے اور وہاں کی عارضی حکومت کو وہاں کی جائز حکومت تسلیم کرنا چاہئے - اس سے ہم عرب ملکوں میں ایک خاص قسم کی مقبولیت ہی حاصل نہیں کریں گے بلکہ یہ ہمارا اخلاقی فرض بھی ہے - پاکستان نے اس حکومت کو تسلیم کیا ہے - لیکن میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ عرب ملک اس سے خوش نہیں ہیں - وہ جانتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کی یہ سیاسی چال ہندوستان کو عرب ملکوں میں بدنام کرنے کے لئے ہے ورنہ اور تمام معاملوں میں فرانس اور پاکستان دونوں ساتھ ساتھ رہے ہیں -

کچلنے میں انہیں فوجی وردیوں میں ان کا ساتھ دیتے تھے - اور آج اپنے اقتدار کو بڑھانے کے لئے پاکستان کی آواز کو - پاکستان کے لوگوں کی آواز کو دبا کر ایک خاص قسم کا نعرہ پھیلا کر اور اور پاکستان کے لوگوں کے جذبات کو مشتعل کر کے اپنی حکومت قائم رکھنا چاہتے ہیں - واقعی اگر یہ لوگ اس بات کے خواہاں ہیں کہ ہندوستان اور پاکستان کا فیصلہ ہو تو ان کو چاہئے کہ وہ مقبوضہ کشمیر کو ہندوستان کے حوالے کریں اور وہی ایک آخری صورت ہوگی ہمارے اور ان کے فیصلے کی -

میں وزیراعظم کی توجہ اس زمانے کے امریکی اخباروں کی طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں جن کی بہت سی کٹنگ میرے پاس ہیں - اور جنہوں نے پھر سے اس بات کا رونا شروع کیا ہے کہ کیوں صاحب - کیوں نہ کشمیر اور پاکستان کا فیصلہ ہو - آخر کشمیر میں بھی مسلم اکثریت ہے اور پاکستان میں بھی مسلم اکثریت ہے -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ وہاں کے لوگوں کی اخلاقی اور سیاسی بددیانتی ہے - وہ جانتے ہیں کہ کشمیر اور ہندوستان کا الحاق مسلمانوں کی اکثریت کی وجہ سے نہیں ہوا بلکہ اس وجہ سے ہوا کہ ہم ہندوستان کے

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں وزیر اعظم کی خارجہ پالیسی کی تائید کرتا ہوں -

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last night on Independence Day, at 9·30 p.m., there was the programme of European music in the All-India Radio, and the first and second items were musical compositions which have been composed and sung in the Vienna orchestra. The composer was a gentleman who had come to India and the first musical composition was in praise of the Prime Minister of India. The second was about the Plans of India. It thrilled one's ear to hear powerful German music sung by 50 musicians, and I went on musing in my own mind whether we have that same note of thrill in our external regions of friendship. We have created friends in South East Asia, we have created friends in the Arab world, we have created friends in the Afro-Asian world, whether the same thrill of praise is being sung in praise of India in favour of India, that praise which was sung for the last so many years.

But today where do we stand? It is Nehru's brilliant, great star of non-alignment with the powers of the world, which has been founded on the ancient philosophy of India, on the foundation of Buddhism and Hinduism, that is there. Is that resplendent star of Nehru's non-alignment remaining still, or is it ascending or is it moving downwards? That is the question which you and I have to put, because Nehru alone cannot think for India, nor his Foreign Office. The Parliament of the Republic of India will have to come into this picture. Nehru has done his best for the last 15 years. He is an ageing man, but is still in very good health. But how long are you to preserve his paramount position in the world affairs?

We summoned a big conference in regard to Holland against Holland to help Indonesia. We stood by Nasser on the Suez issue and against the

[شری ج - م - طارق]

جہاں تک عرب ممالک کی آزادی اور خوش حالی کا تعلق ہے پاکستان نے کبھی ان کا ساتھ نہیں دیا - بلکہ اس نے صرف ہندوستان کو عرب ممالک میں ایک خاص طریقے سے بدنام کرنے کے لئے اور ایک خاص طریقے سے ہندوستان کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کے لئے اس نے الجیریا کی عارضی حکومت کو تسلیم کیا ہے - ہمیں یہ چاہئے اور فوری طور پر یہ چاہئے کہ ہم الجیریا کی حکومت کو تسلیم کریں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی میں صرف ایک منٹ میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں - سیکریٹری جنرل کی کافی نکتہ چینی کی گئی ان کے پیکنگ کے دورے کے سلسلہ میں - ہندوستان کی یہ ہمیشہ پالیسی رہی ہے کہ ہم تمام ایسے امور کو - تمام ایسے مسئلوں کو جن پر ہم کسی دوسرے ملک کے ساتھ ایک رائے نہ ہوں - دوستانہ طریقے سے طے کریں - یہ کہنا کہ سیکریٹری جنرل پیکنگ میں اور چین کے دوسرے علاقوں میں وہاں کی حکومت کے دروازے کھٹکھٹاتے رہے ہیں درست نہیں ہے - بلکہ اخلاقی طور پر ان کا یہ فرض تھا کہ جب وہ چین میں تھے- وہ چین کے لوگوں سے ملتے - ان سے بات چیت کرتے اور معلوم کرتے کہ چین نے کیا فیصلہ کیا ہے اس رپورٹ کے بارے میں -

British and even the British Tories have not forgiven us for that. We have championed the cause of China, an unpopular cause. We do not care what dividends are being paid to us. China has stabbed us in the back, occupied our territory and have come with their planes many times into our territory. That is most unpardonable. They have thus stabbed us on our back. We do not care about the results. But we must state our position. We have been the centre of moral gravity between Asia and Africa.

Our officials are handling our policies. They have got the vision, but they have not got the liberal spirit. Some of them were under the British. They cannot change overnight. Look at the small nation of Yugoslavia. Five years ago, when I was in Belgrade for a few days, a lady asked me: "What about all of us joining together?" I almost forgot her remark. I recalled it only when the Belgrade Conference was coming on. I used to see her in the gallery almost daily, more than the wife of any Ambassador. She was then in Belgrade, the wife of the right hand man of Tito, his secretary Dr. Vilfan. The Yugoslavs have been working on the Plan for the last five years. We have been caught napping. The Belgrade Conference is coming. We are grateful to the Prime Minister because he is going there. He is going with an official delegation. Where are the Members of Parliament and the public of India who can lobby for a conference? We send even Members of Parliament—forgive me for saying so —who cannot influence the next door neighbour or somebody sitting in the front or behind. How are they expected to change the fate of nations? We cannot do that.

I had the humble privilege of being with the Prime Minister on the plane to U.N. I saw U.N. last year. I was not a delegate, but I saw it as an ordinary man going to that forum. I also saw how we carry on the name of our Prime Minister and Shri Krishna Menon, but not on our delegations. Our delegates must be warm-hearted fellows who can influence others. I am glad my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai referred to this point. Today the Americans have changed their policy. The British never allow women to go even to their naval ships. But the Americans, in Delhi last week—the Chairman, Chester Bowles—allowed the wives of Ambassadors to take part America is changing, but India is not changing. We carry on our foreign policy on the back of our Prime Minister. How long can we carry on like that. We want men who can push along themselves with Africans, the Asians and the others.

I was in Africa. I spent two weeks there, and I demanded of the Indian Mission there to show me the house of Kenyatta. I went there and found that the poor daughter of Kenyatta and his wife were building a house for themselves. I wanted to know how much money was donated by the Indians. The most fabulous houses I have ever seen built in any part of the world are there owned by Indians. Is it not right of the African to ask: "Where is my house? Where is my patronage?" The most beautiful houses I saw there were of Europeans or Asians. I looked with my eyes open. Is not the African entitled to ask, where his house was? Only yesterday, a lady, the wife of a former Indian Ambassador, said: "Oh! the Africans are uneducated". These are the wives of our Ambassadors who represent our country! We want the wives of our Ambassadors also to be good women who, though they do not take a drink or smoke a cigarette, can talk on behalf of the country and can give a good lead.

In Africa we shall be turned out in the next ten years if we do not change our policy today. And what does my countryman say? There was an M.L.C. in Mombasa who told me "Oh! Mahatma Gandhi? He fought for us, not for the Africans." He fought for the independence of the Indians". I asked: "What? Has history changed now?" Another man says "you have to go back to India if you talk like

[Shri Joachim Alva]

this. You will, at any rate, do disservice to us". I said "shall I close my eyes? What? Shall I speak untruth?" we have no place there.

The British race is a very clever race. They will make terms with the Kenya people and we shall be out. Should we keep quiet? We went as third class citiens to Africa, but today we are super-Brahmins and super-citizens. Unless we change this policy today, we have no place there. I feel that today in the Congress party—I have to speak out very frankly here—we have to be shaken up. Our delegations to the United Nations compose of people who cannot influence their neighbours. How do you expect them to change the fate of nations?

I asked one of our Ambassadors at U.N. whom I entertained and on whom I spent Rs. 300, 'could I look you up, could I talk to you?' He immediately replied: I have to see what my diary says; I have to see whether my lady secretary has fixed up any appointment for me. I never looked him up again because I entertained him and still he did not have the courtesy to behave properly. Yet, he was the representative of a big country. Now, how can we carry on in this way? We have to speak high of our Ambassadors. But how can such things go on? I can go and ask the Prime Minister "Sir, give me an appointment". He will look into the diary and give me time either today or, maybe, a month later. In any case, he will immediately tell me "I will give you such and such time on such and such date". But not so this friend, whom I have referred to. These are the things happening around us.

We have to change them, and change them in a big way. The Prime Minister, or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has to be supported by a vigorous and dynamic Foreign Office. One foreign office official alone cannot discharge all these functions. These have to be linked up with the public opinion of India through Parliament. Where are the men lobbying? Where are the gentlemen and ladies who can lobby, who can talk to the Africans on equal terms? He must be able to sit on the ground and the African will fall like a friend, but only if we talk to him nicely. But we are not prepared to talk in that way.

The Muslims and the Aga Khan, in East Africa are following a better policy than us. The four Asians Muslims boycotted the KADU Government in Africa. I was there on the opening day. I talked to the Governor. The KADU was sitting there and the KANU was sitting there; just as the old British pattern here; nothing more, nothing less. The Africans shouted just as we are now shouting. The police came; yet, they shouted against the Government. The four Asian Muslims were not ready to carry on with the KADU Government formed a few months ago. In the KADU Government who are there? The Asian Indians and Hindus. I am neither a Hindu nor a Muslim. I am talking as an Indian and I say that the Africans know what they need. What a policy is this?

The Aga Khan runs two papers there, the Nation and its African counter part in *Swahli* language. The Aga Khan said that the paper in Swahli is run and put to bed by Africans themselves. Now if you have got Africans to run a paper in African language for Africans, do you think that the Africans cannot take care of themselves? The British in India sometimes talked in the same way: you cannot run the Government; therefore, we are running the Government on your behalf until you are in a position to run your Government. Today Africa has got a population of 120 million blacks, as against 5 million whites. Today Africa is in the throes of freedom and has got 27 members in the United Nations. How many of them can we claim as our own friends? Are they in our pockets? We do not want them to be in our pockets. We want them in our hearts.

One of my west German journalist friends asked me "Oh! you love the East Germans?" I said, "Excuse me,

I love both the Germans. My heart is big enough" to which he had no answer. Now, this is the way we must get along with people. We must have Ambassadors who will be able to discharge their responsibilities with courage. One Ambassador kept me waiting for one hour, but the British Ambassador came in and called on me. I am sorry, I have to mention this. That British Ambassador is one of the ablest Ambassadors I have ever met, the grandson and a relation of Macaulay and Trevellyn. He said, "I am going to call on you". I said, "Please do not mind, I can take care of myself". I am mentioning this so that people will know here as to how our representatives are functioning abroad.

Here we must remember that for fifteen years our Prime Minister has carried his countrymen on his back and across his mind. He cannot carry them for ever. Who will next carry them? What will be the next change? Are we going to allow this leadership to pass into the hands of other countries? No. We must take the leadership upon ourselves. We must have the moral leadership; not of armies, not of guns, not of supersonic aircrafts, but the moral leadership. If the moral leadership gets out of our hand, then we will have no place in the world and we shall have to step down.

Let me now come to China. China has been very unfair to us. In this great foreign affairs debate today, not one member of this House has stated that there have been many aerial incursions over this country.

In 1956 I was the first man to say that Pakistan would be armed by the end of next year and qualitatively and quantitatively it would be the biggest air power in Asia. The *Hindustan Times* frontpaged that statement of mine in its issue of November 24, 1956. I said that qualitatively and quantitatively Pakistan would be the highest power in Asia and everything else would be next.

Now comes China. China is manufacturing big planes with the aid of Russia. When I asked the Chinese last time I went there, "Please show me a military camp", they took me to a stage show saying, "This is the military camp". Now they will not show anything to you. No one would show it. But our country is an open country. Today the Chinese have been very unkind to us. I have been to that country. Some of my hon. friends would not listen to me on the last occasion when I spoke about China. My own partymen would not listen. But facts are facts. The Chinese today are obsessed with America. This thing is sitting on their heads like a big volcano. They hit back like mad dogs. But must they hit back at India which has stood with them through all these years? Must they hit out and occupy our territory? Occupation of our territory is one thing, but their planes are going to fly over the country. Are they going to fly over the Parliament of India? We shall neither underestimate nor over-estimate this danger. As realists we have to take a very firm view; otherwise we are gone.

My last point is about Pakistan. I want to know as to what happened after the hon. Prime Minister went to the U.N. Before going to the U.N., he went to Pakistan and signed the Canal Waters Treaty. We are interested in happy relations. We shall not have the old British triangle, the triangle of the British, the Hindus and the Muslims—three people and one triangle. In the present triangle, the Britishers are nicely out. They have become our friends and now the Americans have stepped in. The Americans seem to say, "Money on this side and planes on that side; fight among yourselves". On the last debate, I paid President Kennedy a tribute because I was present in America last year at the time of their elections. He is a very great, liberal statesman. But we shall not depend on any nation. We have to help ourselves. I have seen with these very eyes how we fought among ourselves at the Simla Conference, at the Wavell Conference. I have seen how the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah called us in

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and threw us out; how the Simla Conference failed; how this country was divided into two parts. I also saw Master Tara Singh there. That chapter is over. But are we going to have it in the international field? Are we going to be dependent on the goodwill of America? We are grateful to America for the enormous help that she has given. We are also grateful to the Soviet Union for being the first and the only big power to say, "We stand by you in the matter of Kashmir" and not the Chinese whose cause we had advocated in the United Nations. They never said a word about Kashmir. This is a very dangerous posit on.

I was the only M.P. present at the airport when General Ayub Khan came here. I went there as a journalist and as a student of international affairs. I found that President Ayub Khan made a great impression. Thereafter we took up the Canal Waters Treaty. The hon. Prime Minister went there. He came back a very tired and exhausted man. I say him in the plane very, very tired. He went immediately to U.N. and was caught up with U.N. affairs. But what happened after that? Where did the change come in? I think that is a cause which we have to examine. Can we depend on statements made by other Ministers which can bring these two countries perhaps to war? We are not in a very happy position.

We have got the Kashmir problem on the one side, the Naga problem on the other side and we cannot proceed on the Goa front. These are the three things. Today we can pat ourselves and say, "Everything is happy; everything is green and rosy in our garden". It is not so. As realists and as guardians of the security and independence of this land, let us hold it on tight. Let our foreign policy have guts. The foreign policy has great moral guts, but let it be discharged by men and women who can deliver the goods abroad in the right spirit and not left to mere officials. It must be left to them perhaps. Perhaps a day will come when more and more of them will come. The little country of Yugoslavia said, "We chopped off everybody's head". But wherever you go, in every country and in every capital, you will find that Yugoslavia's ambassadors are almost the best and are almost in the front rank. Every Ambassador sent out is a man of front rank ability. Why can such a little country like Yugoslavia do it? We have to consider all our tools. We are not in a very happy position. May God always preserve us!

On the 15th August, 1947, there was a great rainbow at 5 o'clock on our skies in Delhi. That was a happy sign though there was bloodshed in Lahore. We hope that we will overcome our difficulties. But these are very grave matters. We are today at a very grave turn of history and we do hope we shall overcome them if probably the right thing is done.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mohammed Imam. We will sit for ten minutes more.

Shri Mahammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I will need a little more time. Usually the time allotted is 15 or 20 minutes. I am the only spokesman of my Party.

Mr. Speaker: We have allotted six hours for this. I have tried to give opportunity to every section.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I think the hon. Prime Minister said that he would need only half an hour. Perhaps another half an hour will be available tomorrow morning.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the half an hour?

Shri Kalika Singh: That may be for others also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may go on. We will finish.

18 hrs.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of speaking on the Foreign Affairs debate last

time, when I said that the communist bloc are practising and they have adopted a new form of imperialism. In pursuance of this policy, the Russian bloc has built a big empire, call it a communist empire in Eastern Europe wherein more than a dozen countries have become its satellites. East Germany is the latest victim. Similarly, another communist country, China, has been making an attempt to build another empire of its own in South-East Asia. I said last time how India's northern borders have become vulnerable after the Chinese aggression. Secondly, China has been trying to build up a communistic fort wall around India and also create a hostile atmosphere. Its latest intervention in the affairs of Laos is very significant. Laos was a neutral country. One day, we find communist intervention which led to civil war and which practically threatened a minor world war. Of course, negotiations have been going on. Why I am referring to this is, China, as a mighty communist power, wants to have a hand and wants to get domination and communist domination in every country in the east and South-East Asia. It is in pursuance of that policy that China illegally and unjustifiably has encroached on the northern borders of India, which encroachment has made the northern borders very vulnerable.

This House and the Government of India and the people of India have shown a good deal of concern over this, and they have asked the Prime Minister and the Government to be very firm. It is true, the Government and the Prime Minister were firm. But, of late, they have begun to show signs of appeasement. Formerly, it was stated by the Prime Minister that he would not negotiate with the Prime Minister of Chinese unless the aggression was vacated. Suddenly, he agreed to meet the Chinese Prime Minister in India in disregard of his own previous announcement. This invitation to the Prime Minister of China was resented to by a good number of persons in this House. Especially, I remember my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani protesting that he ought not to have been invited and stating that he would refuse to shake hands with a man whose hands are smeared with blood. Anyhow, all the efforts made, the setting up of the official teams and the various approaches have failed to bring in accord. All our efforts have resulted in a deadlock and I do not see any tangible evidence of this deadlock being resolved. There is a feeling among us that the Government, especially the Prime Minister has been adopting an appeasement policy. It is a policy of appeasing the Chinese. I may give two or three instances.

For example, the President in his last Address to Parliament stated that India would have only a peaceful approach to this problem. Again, he stated that we should wait till China persuaded herself to come to an agreement. That means to say that the initiative should lie with China to come to a peaceful agreement. Again, today, we heard the Prime Minister stating that the Secretary-General without any invitation approached the Chinese authorities; many people have pointed out that this was a humiliating affair and that the Prime Minister ought not to have sent his Secretary-General who is practically his envoy, because that means that we are begging the question, and we are showing our humility and our weakness.

So, I beg to submit that the Government and the Prime Minister give us the feeling that their latest policy towards China seems to be a policy of appeasement and not a definite and determined policy. The Prime Minister today stated, let us wait and if it is a question of war, let there be war; that is how I understand it. He said that he would not hesitate to take up arms against China.

It has been pointed out by many speakers that China is not an ordinary country. It has been building up arms, and it may even manufacture atom bombs. And what is more, it has a strategic position. It has been trying

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to convert all the countries around India into a communist bloc. So, I do not know what the situation will be after some time, especially when India is wedded to the non-alignment policy. I submit that at least India should take over the leadership of South Asia and other Asian countries.

Yesterday, I met some friends who had toured in the Philippines, who had visited Laos, Saigon, Malaya and other places whose representatives said, "We are helpless; there is nobody to guide us; there is nobody to lead us. We are thrown as under, and it looks as if we are at the mercy of the Chinese, and there is nobody who can bring us together; that is our fate; we look to India as the biggest country in Asia, and we look to the Prime Minister as the most interested person in peace to rally us round him, to guide us, to shelter us and to lead us, but this leadership is wanting." You know, Sir, that the Prime Minister has not shown much interest in the affairs of the countries of South-East Asia, whereas he has shown a good deal of interest in the Western countries.

The Prime Minister has even shown his concern regarding Cuba, and he had his own remarks to pass whether they were invited or not, in respect of Cuba which was threatened by communists, Cuba which is nearly 50 miles from America; and perhaps, unasked, he gave his opinion, and he showed his concern, which created a good deal of resentment in America, and which brought a good deal of criticism. But the Prime Minister has not shown any concern or any interest or any anxiety about maintaining the peace and integrity of the countries in the East and round about India, especially the South-East Asian countries, except for the fact that he has sent the Defence Minister to take part in the Geneva Conference on Loas. That is the unfortunate position. That is the feeling in all the countries in South-East Asia, that India is not properly leading those countries which are looking forward to be led. That is why I said that if there is going to be a war in three or four years, I do not know what the position will be. India's position will be very vulnerable. Action must be swift and immediate. If you are interested in taking back all these territories, please do it at once, as soon as possible. But if the policy is one of reconciliation and if we are afraid and do not think of it but continue a wavering policy, the consequences will be very dangerous to the future of India and the safety of India.

That was why last time I suggested that our non-alignment policy would not be impaired if India led all other South-East Asian countries and formed a compact and that India should lead all those countries which are democratically-minded; all the democratic countries must come together for their own safety and for their own future.

Now I come to the most important question that has been troubling the world. All the attention of the world is rivetted on Berlin and West Germany. I crave your indulgence for a few minutes because it is an important subject and I was in West Germany recently when I had occasion to study the situation in West Berlin and in West Germany. Mr. Khrushchev, the Russian Prime Minister, talks of peace; he talks of disarmament and of *panchsheel*. But I must submit that his attitude is far from conducive to attaining peace. His attitude is far from establishing peace in this world. There was the break-up of the Summit conference on some flimsy ground; various other summit conferences also broke up. Again his attitude in the U.N. General Assembly, his undemocratic expressions and 'famous' gestures on that occasion, widened the gulf between East and West. Again, he has been displaying his might through nuclear weapons and space ships. He has said that he is in a position to make a bomb which can generate the power of 100 million tons T.N.T. All these factors would not contribute to peace.

I might just mention that Russia was once an ally of the West. America, France, Britain and Russia together subjugated Germany. Germany had to atone for it. She has suffered. The Occupation Powers divided Germany into four parts. West Germany came to the western bloc and East Germany went to the eastern bloc i.e. Russia. The unfortunate part of it is that the City of Berlin, which is considered to be a city of parks, lakes and forest, which is an island in the midest of East Germany, was also divided. The Allies took care to see that they had the right of access to West Berlin. But at that time, I think it was far from the intention of the Western Powers to settle there permanently or to absorb it permanently in their zones or countries. It must be said to the credit of the American and western people that though they were responsible for bombing and ruination, they rendered financial aid and helped to rebuilt the whole of West Germany and West Berlin so much so that now the prosperity, people's happiness and rate of production are much more than what they were before the war.

As against a prosperous West Germany, we find a dismal East Germany where the people are quite happy. East Berlin has to be restored. While the western allies were busy rebuilding West Germany, Russia was busy building an iron curtain all round East Germany and depriving them of their freedom and liberty. The result is—and I have seen it with my own eyes—daily there is an influx of refugees from 500 to 1,000 into West Berlin. These refugees are given all help in West Berlin. Till now nearly three million people have migrated from East Germany. It is said that the only country which has declined in population in this census is East Germany and East Berlin, and its population had gone down by more than four or five million after occupation by Russia.

Now, it is claimed by Communists that they are quite happy. If all the inhabitants are happy in East Germany and East Berlin, if there is milk and honey over flowing and if it is a heaven for them, I cannot understand why there should be this wholesale and huge migration into West Berlin and West Germany. It is quite obvious they are not happy, and what is more, they are anxious for a reunion among themselves.

As I said, Germany was divided as a temporary measure, just to bring down the military might of old Germany. After that purpose had been achieved, it is the duty of the Powers concerned to work for the reunion of entire Germany. Germany was once a great nation. It lost a portion of its territory during the First World War. Now it is losing East Germany which was originally called Central Germany. Their ambition is that they should be united again. It is the ambition of every one who has lived under one umbrella and one administration, to come together. So, the right-thinking persons should try to create conditions for these people to come together, not to keep them under pressure and subject them to coercion. So, this should be the endeavour of the neutral nations. I think, the Prime Minister is also very anxious about it.

I know the Prime Minister condemns colonialism. He does not want the domination of one country over another. I wish in the same way he condemns Communist colonialism. East Germany is nothing but a colony of Russia. The domination of one country over another always prolongs the agony and unhappiness of its people. This must be realised by all. I want the Prime Minister to condemn this Communist colonalism or imperialism as much as he condemns Western colonialism. After all, Western colonialism is of minor importance when compared to Communist colonialism. Many of there colonies have been released and liberated, but here once a country becomes a satellite, it remains so always. So, let all the occupying forces be withdrawn. Let it be left to East and West Germany

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to settle their problem. Let a plebiscite be held, let them be given the right of self-determination. If they want to re-unite, let them join; if they want to remain separate, let them remain separate States. Let them adopt such form of Government as they deem fit. That is the right attitude, and that is the attitude that should be adopted by the Prime Minister when he attends this neutral nations conference.

Now I come to Pakistan. I know the recent attitude of Ayub Khan has raised the indignation of the Prime Minister. It has justly roused the indignation of many Members of this House. His remarks in America were unnecessary and uncalled for. Sir, I am a Muslim and as an Indian Muslim, I must tell Ayub Khan and the Pakistani people that more than American arms and American money, it is the friendship of India that is going to protect Pakistan; it is the goodwill of India which will protect Pakistan and help Pakistan to prosper. It is true that once the Indian nation was divided and two countries have been formed in a land which was once only one land. People may be divided; there may be two countries by different denominations. But the Pakistan people must realise that as long as the world lasts, India and Pakistan must live together side by side and when it is the case it is to the interest of Pakistan and of its posterity and future that that country should live in a spirit of amity and goodwill with India.

Nobody feels more unhappy than us that the relationship between India and Pakistan is strained. 50 million Muslims have decided for them and for their children to remain in India. Ayub Khan must understand that Pakistan was not built by Pakistanis alone. Pakistan was built not merely by the Muslims of Pakistan but by most of the Muslims who are now in India who unfortunately advocated the creation of Pakistan but fortunately they are here. Whatever it may be, he owes a debt and he is under an obligation to the Muslims remaining in India so that he does not create a situation wherein it will reflect on us who are here. He owes an obligation to us to live in friendship and amity and brotherhood. Otherwise, he will be committing a breach of faith to all these who helped in his ideas. When Ayub Khan came to power it was thought that he might be better person to attain peace than his predecessors. In the initial stages we were also heartened as he took a broad and reasonable attitude. Feroze Khan Noon also took a reasonable attitude. We thought that the situation would improve and they would see reason. But where was the need for him to go to America and blaspheme India? I think it is not gentlemanly nor is it tactful. Is his propaganda in America beneficial and advantageous to Pakistan? The future of Pakistan is safe if he has direct dealings with India. Though I am in the Opposition, I must say that the Muslims in India have no better friend than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I know he has got soft feelings towards Pakistan; he wants to help it. We are brothers. Let us quarrel among ourselves but let us solve our problems by direct approach. We were once old citizens of a country though we are now divided. Whatever may be our feelings, is neighbours we help each other in times of distress. Instead, his going to far off America and invoking their aid, the aid of President Kennedy. This is very bad. It is distressing. As I said, he may receive American aid, but that American aid will not help him. It will land him in further troubles. So, the only way in which he can ensure the fututre of Pakistan is by earning the goodwill and friendship of India.

Let us work together for mutual benefit. Let us try to live together. It is through exchanging blessings and help that we can prosper and not by exchanging curses. So, I am sure President Ayub Khan will realise the folly and I would advise him not to approach foreign powers because, let

him remember that after all, we must both live together. If anything, let us fight among ourselves; let him fight with our Prime Minister and let us come to a solution. But, on the other hand, if he looks to foreign powers and other things, I can tell him through this House that Pakistan will be doomed and disrupted.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I may be permitted to start my speech so that I may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 17, 1961/*Sravana* 26 1883 (*Saka*).

[*Wednesday, August 16, 1961/Sravana 25, 1883 (Saka)*]

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1185	Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings	2342
1186	Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960	2342
1187	Registered unemployed in Bihar	2343
1188	Charges against Embassy officials in Bonn	2343–44
1189	Herobhanga Scheme II	2344
1190	Aluminium factory near Koyana project	2344–45
1191	Firms registred with D.G.S. & D.	2345–46
1192	Exports to Canada	2346
1193	Persons registered at Employment Exchange, Agartala	2346–47
1194	Collaboration agreements with Hungarian parties	2347
1195	Titanium factory at Trivandrum	2347–48
1196	Recommendation of rubber Board	2348
1197	New rubber plantation	2349
1198	Expenses on Prime Minister's Manali trip	2349
1199	Fellowship on workers' education	2349–50
1200	Service of beef in Ashoka Hotel	2350
1201	Bomb explosions in Jammu	2351
1202	Literature regarding China's aggression on our borders	2351–52
1203	Export of Pashmina wool	2352
1204	Spindlage for worsted wool	2353
1205	Export of Engineering industry goods	2353–54
1206	Jute Industry	2354
1207	Manufacture of sewing machines	2354
1208	Import of dry fruits from Middle East Countries	2355
1209	Export of coffee and tea	2355
1210	Industrial Training Institutes in Punjab	2355–56
1211	Economic division in E.A. Ministry	2456
1212	Allottees of Shankar Market, New Delhi	2356–57
1213	Handloom industry	2357–58
1214	Mishaps in coal mines	2358–59
1215	Large Scale Indusrial Units in U.P.	2359
1216	Use of Hindi in the Ministry of I. & B.	2359–60
1217	Messages in Hindi	2360
1218	Ownership rights of shops in Sarojini Market	2360–61
1219	Community Listening Clubs	2361–62
1220	Rayon mills	2362
1221	Evacuee properties	2363
1222	Accidents in collieries	2363–64
1223	Import of horses	2364–65
1224	Assessment of progress made by public sector enterprises	2365–66
1225	Tea Board employees	2366
1226	Rebate to Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Punjab	2366–67
1227	Training in Business Management in Small Industries Service Institutions in Punjab	2367–68
1228	Indo-Pak Negotiations regarding movable properties	2368
1229	Tea Board employees	2368–69
1230	Chemical Dye Industry	2369
1231	Powerlooms in Punjab	2369
1232	Small scale indutries in Ferozepore	2369–70
1233	Non-ferrous metals	2370–71
1234	Public sector industries in Kangra and Hoshiarpur	2371
1235	Irregular allotment of land in Punjab	2371
1236	Banora colliery	2372
1237	Photo process and engraving equipment factory, Bangalore	2372–73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1238	Sewing machines	2373–74
1239	Inter-University Nuclear Science Research Centres	2374–75
1240	Pass books of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund	2375
1241	Pass books of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund	2375–76
1242	Houses for industrial workers	2376–77
1243	Indians in Ceylon	2377
1244	Construction of office buildings	2377–78
1245	Multi-storeysd building for United Nations	2378–79
1246	Seniority lists for C.P.W.D. employees	2379
1247	Chowkidars in C.P.W.D.	2379–80
1248	Edibl oils	2380
1249	Unauthorised structures in Sarojini Nagar, Market, New Dlehi.	2380–81
1250	Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi	2381–82
1251	Small scale industries in Maharashtra	2382
1252	Cement plants	2382–83
1253	NEPA mills	2383
1254	International Film Festival at Moscow	2383–84
1255	Amount lapsed during Second Plan	2384
1257	Production-*cum*-Training Centres for salt	2385
1258	Cement for Andhra Pradesh	2385–86

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT— 2386—2400

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri Hem Barua and Shri Braj Raj Singh regarding the reported death of Mr. Eusbio Veigas, a Goan nationalist leader, as a result of torture by the Portuguese authorities .

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 2400–01

Shri Indrajit Gupta called the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the block closures observed by the Indian Jute Mills Association owing to scarcity of raw jute.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2401–02

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1961.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 813 dated the 24th June, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule X of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act.

(3) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 814 dated the 24th June, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(4) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947 :

(*a*) The Rubber Board Service (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1242 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(*b*) The Rubber Board Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1243 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(5) A copy each of the following Reports :

(*i*) Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1959-60.

(*ii*) Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1960-61.

Subject	COLUMNS
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . .	2404
Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was presented.	
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	2404
Hundred and Forty-first Report was presented.	
BILL INTRODUCED . .	2404–05
The Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1961.	
MOTION *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION	2405—2560
The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved that the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration. One substitute motion was moved by Shri Naldurgkar. The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1961/ SRAVANA 26, 1883 (*Saka*)	
Further discussion on motion *re.* International Situation. Consideration and passing of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961. Consideration of the Extradition Bill, 1961.	

GIPD—LS II—848 (Ai) LSD—25-8-61—885.